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# Korean Affairs Report

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25 January 1983

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No. 263

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

'VRPR' ROUNDTABLE ON PROSPECTS FOR '83

SK040919 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification  
in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 3 Jan 83

[Roundtable talk among station commentator Kim, (Mun Chong), and announcer  
Ko Hui-chol on prospects for New Year]

[Text] [Ko] Hello, how are you? Happy New Year.

[Mun] Hello.

[Kim] Hello.

[Ko] Thank you very much for participating in this roundtable talk despite being busy. I presume you have many things to say as we greet the New Year. I want to hear your opinion on how the political situation will develop in the New Year. Mr Kim, our station commentator who is well versed in political matters, will speak first?

[Kim] As for the analysis on the political situation that will develop in the New Year, simply speaking, an acute confrontation between independence and toadyism, democracy and fascism, patriotism and treason and reunification and division is expected to rise. I expect that the anti-U.S. forces aspiring for independence and patriotic and democratic forces will grow more to lay new ground for the anti-U.S. struggle for independence and the antifascist struggle for democracy. On the contrary, the crisis facing the military colonial rule in South Korea will further deepen, putting the Chon Tu-hwan clique on the road of destruction and forcing it to quicken its step on that road. To be more specific, contradiction and confrontation between the democratic and patriotic forces opposing the outside forces and aspiring for national sovereignty and democracy and those who are trying to maintain colonial rule and prolong fascist dictatorship in South Korea will become more acute and, in the midst of such a development, a new phase will be opened in the anti-U.S., antidictatorial struggle for democracy. I expect that the crisis facing the United States and the Chon Tu-hwan group will deteriorate still further.

There can be more analysis on political developments, but I think, simply speaking, what I have said is what will happen in the New Year.

[Ko] Yes, I think you are right. Now, the question is whether what you have said will really take place. In other words, the crisis facing the colonial rule of the United States and the Chon Tu-hwan group on the way to destruction is deepening and is now entering an abyss. Will you tell us the reason for this?

[Kim] Many things can explain it. First of all, it must be said that the anti-U.S. struggle for independence by the masses of all walks of life opposing outside forces and aspiring for independence and sovereignty is expected to make a greater upsurge in the New Year and eventually will reach new heights.

This can be explained sufficiently by what happened last year alone. As you all may know, in 1982 the U.S. military occupation of South Korea and its policy of colonially subjugating it have become more naked than in any previous years. A series of moves taken by the United States at around the centennial anniversary of the establishment of Korea-U.S. diplomatic relations clearly proves this. By dispatching to South Korea such U.S. military bosses and U.S. State Department's policymakers as U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Jones and Under Secretary of State Eagleberger, the United States in 1982 daily conducted an annual South Korea-U.S. conference for security consultation or seminars on security between South Korea and the United States, not only giving the stooge policy directions but also reaffirming its commitment to the defense of South Korea and the development of U.S. cooperation, thus instigating the Chon Tu-hwan group to further subjugate South Korea to the United States and to war and fascism.

[Ko] That is correct.

[Mun] Apart from the government-sponsored functions held to celebrate the centennial anniversary of the establishment of the Korea-U.S. diplomatic relations, U.S. Vice President Bush's acts outraged us indescribably. Speaking at a banquet arranged in a club named (?Anderson) in the U.S. 8th army headquarters, he said he had come to South Korea not only to offer congratulations on Korea-U.S. friendly relations but also to further strengthen the relations of friendship for 100 more years to come. By saying so, the United States has exposed its vicious intention to prolong its colonial rule of South Korea for 100, 200, 300 and many times more years, I think.

[Ko] That is correct.

[Kim] How about the rude and presumptuous attitude on the part of the U.S. officials in charge of policy for South Korea? From the beginning, they never regarded the Korean people as decent human beings, but treated them like Indians. It was on 8 August 1980, wasn't it, that Wickham, former U.S. commander in South Korea, insulted the Korean people by likening them to lemmings, eliciting great opposition from the Korean people. On (12) February last year, U.S. Ambassador to South Korea Walker, speaking

in a press conference, also described the South Korean dissidents and demonstrating students as foolish children or as hooligans, thus giving rise to controversy, and he was denounced. On 28 September last year, this guy, by describing nationalism as crazy national self-centeredness at a lecture meeting held to mark the centennial anniversary of the establishment of Korea-U.S. diplomatic relations, tried to block the anti-U.S. struggle for independence.

The U.S. policy of invading South Korea is becoming more naked with each passing day. Such a U.S. policy of making South Korea a colony and subjugating it to the United States will not change in the New Year. I think it will rather be strengthened.

For this reason, the Chon Tu-hwan group, which cannot live even one day without the U.S. masters, will strengthen its toadyist policy toward the United States more than in any other previous years. I think such a policy undoubtedly will accelerate our people's anti-U.S. struggle.

[Ko] You seem to be saying that the anti-U.S., pro-independence struggle will be further intensified in the New Year. Through a series of events which occurred in this land last year, our people keenly felt what the United States is and that it is not friend who sincerely helps us, but an aggressor and plunderer, and that it is not an ally but our people's enemy.

[Mun] That's right. Through practical experience, they have come to wish to lead an independent life. And they have come to be highly aware of the fact that to that end, they should seek the anti-U.S. cause. On 18 (?April) last year, patriotic students set fire to the U.S. Cultural Center in Pusan. And they protested against the United States and Japan, while shouting: "United States, no longer make South Korea a tributary state, but withdraw" and "Under the pretext of economic cooperation, Japan is going to make us its subordinate state economically!"

On 22 April, the students of Kangwon University burned the U.S. stars and stripes and courageously fought, while shouting: "Yankees, go home!"

On 20 (?October), the U.S. Cultural Center in Kwangju was again burned. And, on 3 June, woman workers of Control Data Korea went on a sit-down strike, while holding American executive directors hostage.

I think all these facts have shown to the whole world that our people's sense of independence has never died but remains and that they are burning with the firm will to reject outside forces and pioneer their own fate with their own hands.

It is clear, I can assert, that in the New Year, the anti-U.S., pro-independence struggle will continuously expand and intensify and that in this process, the U.S. ruling system will be more greatly shaken.

[Ko] Now, we will hear a song along with listeners. And later, we will continue to discuss. Here is "Highly Setting Ablaze the Flames of Resistance." [music interposed]

[Ko] Yes, we have heard the song "Highly Setting Ablaze the Flames of Resistance," together with our listeners.

When we prognosticate on the political situation in the New Year, we say that the crisis in colonial rule in South Korea will deepen. I think, we should cite, as an another reason of why we can say this, the fact that the anti-fascist, democratization struggle has been further expanded and intensified. What do you think?

[Kim] I agree with you. I also think that the struggle against the Chon Tu-hwan group too will intensify. This is substantiated by the political situation last year. On reflection, last year, while strengthening the fascist dictatorship, the Chon Tu-hwan group made strenuous efforts to inspire sentiment against the north and reunification and to perform pro-U.S., pro-Japanese toadyist acts.

First of all, the group was absorbed in fascist suppression. Whenever the antigovernment demonstrations by students took place, the group mercilessly suppressed the patriotic students by mobilizing numerous mobile police. In particular, as shown at Yonsei University on 22 September last year, the Chon Tu-hwan group indiscriminately arrested and imprisoned students by throwing, without discretion, soldiers onto the campus. [Word indistinct], on the occasion of the arson of the U.S. Cultural Center in Pusan, the group kicked off a really frantic racket of arresting all of those involved in the Kwangju incident, those involved in the Pu-ma [Pusan-masan] incident and even religious people under the pretext of ferreting out the ringleaders by setting up an awe-inspiring dragnet investigation throughout the country.

Nonetheless, even in this frantic suppression, the patriotic students and the masses of all walks of life endlessly struggle, not slackening their spirit at all, against military rule, calling for independence, democracy and civil rights.

In the New Year, the Chon Tu-hwan group will consolidate its military rule and further strengthen its fascist suppression of the people. The struggle against this by the patriotic masses of all walks of life will also intensify, I think.

[Mun] Where there is suppression, there is resistance; where there is resistance, there is bound to be struggle. This is the rule of the development of history. In actuality, through the struggle for independence, democracy, civil rights and for a new regime and also through the struggle for the release of Kim Tae-chung, our masses got the conviction that if they struggle in confrontation with any outrageous dictator, not yielding to him, they could win a victory. And they received a very precious lesson that democracy could be won only through struggle.

In view of this, I think that the anti-dictatorship and democratization struggle will be further intensified.

[Ko] Last year while running wild in anticommunist, anti-north schemes and maneuvers for a northward war, the Chon Tu-hwan group ran amock fabricating two Koreas, putting forth such splittist proposals as the so-called 21 January proposal for unification, the (?!) February statement to the north, the proposal for simultaneous entry into the United Nations and the theory on cross-recognition. We cannot, really, overlook this, either. In particular, we cannot at all tolerate the group because it is more tenaciously sticking to the pro-U.S., pro-Japanese nation-selling acts against the country, I think.

[Kim] Concerning the group's flunkeyist, nation-selling acts, if we look at what the Chon Tu-hwan group did on the occasion of the centennial of the so-called relations between Korea and the United States, we cannot really restrain national indignation. The group has fawned on the United States even to the extent of distorting the nation's history. Declaring the year 1982 as the so-called year of ROK-U.S. friendship, the group kicked off a racket.

On the day marking the centennial of the Korea-U.S. treaty, by inviting even the descendants of the aggressors, the group indulged in flattery while clamoring about goodwill or friendship. And it made a habit of doing acts and uttering such remarks--which only pro-U.S. stooges could--as that the day marking the centennial should not be only a day when the group celebrated the achievements of the past one century but should be one when the group resolves to make a firm pledge for the coming century. This being the case, I think there is no need to discuss it any longer.

[Ko] The Chon Tu-hwan group went so far as to commit the rash acts of building a memorial tower in Freedom Park in Inchon in celebration of the day when the United States made inroads into our country and of erecting a sculpture bust of the man named Schfeldt who invaded 100 years before. We can easily imagine to what stage the group's flunkeyist, nation-selling acts have reached, I think.

[Mun] Yes, you are right. The same is the case with the group's nation-selling acts toward Japan.

How servilely the group has fawned on and yielded in recent days in order to get a \$4 billion economic loan, while throwing away the country, the nation, its shame and honor!

Although the Japanese militarists distorted and described the history of our country, the group could not utter a word. While clamoring about friendship and cooperation, it is further shouting that Japan and South Korea are the same territory.

I cannot but say that this is a nation-selling act against the country, one which surpasses Pak Chong-hui.

[Kim] Yes. In addition, the Chon Tu-hwan group committed numerous acts of corruption and irregularities last year. Roughly speaking, there were tremendous cases of illicit fortune-making such as the Chang Yong-cha loan scandal--which stirred up a big trouble at home and abroad--the case of a power-oriented illicit fortune maker's embezzlement of funds, the case of drug smuggling, the case of illegal imports of canned salmon, and the case of illegal dealings in U.S.-produced rice. There were also the case of the subway collapse in Seoul and the case of the shooting riot in Uiryong. These cases occurred one after another, thus causing criticism and denunciation at home and abroad.

There has been a rumor that the fortune of Chon Tu-hwan, which he illicitly made in the 2 years since he assumed power, is larger than the Pak Chong-hui's fortune, which he illicitly made during his 18-year-long tenure.

In conclusion, the people know better than anyone else Chon Tu-hwan's corruption and irregularities, fascist suppression, flunkeyist and nation-selling acts and his crimes. Therefore, it is predicted that the anti-fascist, anti-Chon Tu-hwan struggle will expand and intensify in the New Year more than last year.

[Ko] I think so, too. By the way, if we predict the political situation in the New Year, the crisis of the U.S. colonial ruling system will be further deepened. We can say that this is largely connected with the contradiction and discord in the existing system, the insolvent economy and further with the international isolation.

[Kim] That's right. I think that these are important factors deepening the colonial crisis. In reality, we can say that the internal discord of the Chon Tu-hwan regime has reached (?the highest state). Last December, Ho Hwa-pyong and Ho Sam-su were removed from the secretariat office of Chongwadae. Chong Sun-tok and Chong Kwan-yong replaced them. Their internal contradiction is very serious.

Kwon Chong-tal, in whom Tu-hwan placed the highest trust, and other persons close to Chon were suddenly dismissed. Dismissing Kim Pok-tong, No Tae-u and Pak Se-chik, his closest right-hand men, Chon laid a foundation for power by appointing persons from the same hometown as his, classmates and relatives. This shows how serious are their discord and feuds.

Cabinet reshuffles took place as many as six times last year.

[Mun] I think it is not by chance that assassination attempts on Chon Tu-hwan have taken place one after another. Along with the internal discord, the economy is in a serious condition.

In his New Year's state policy speech, he clamored that the year 1982 would be the year for a second leap and be the year in which the people's per capita actual income would be increased. This notwithstanding, he has achieved nothing. The second leap is not the work; but the second recession.

Exports, which are called the life-line of the economy, have reached the worst level in 10 years. It is natural that people should be increasingly dissatisfied. There is no one any more that would believe Chon Tu-hwan's promises.

[Ko] The isolation in the international society is really serious. Branding Chon Tu-hwan a cut-throat, dictator and the ringleader of corruption and irregularities, international society is raising its voice denouncing him. Isn't it a factor accelerating the group's crisis?

[Kim] You are right. Last year, so as to improve even a little his wicked image, he toured some countries, including African nations and Canada. Clamoring about goodwill or friendship, he made every effort at flattery. There was no country which received him as president. We can easily imagine Chon's isolation in international society.

[Ko] That's right. We have discussed things thus far. All in all, it is clear that the political situation in the New Year will turn in favor of our masses aspiring against the United States and for independence but against the Chon Tu-hwan group. In other words, a new turning point will be provided in the anti-U.S., antifascist and democratization struggle, whereas the U.S. and the Chon Tu-hwan group's colonial ruling will face more serious crisis and their fate will be to sink deeper into a rough abyss, I think.

[Mun] The Chon Tu-hwan group seems outwardly strong, but its dependence on guns and bayonets and its reckless high-handedness are not the behavior of the strong but the desperate efforts of the weak. There is no point in history in which the masses, who rose up in a just cause, have failed. Struggle can be silenced for a moment in frantic suppression by the fascist tyrants; it, however, can never be subdued. I think, it will surely win victory at long last by overthrowing the tyrants.

[Ko] I also think so. Much time has passed. Let's close the program here today. Thank you.

[Mun] Thank you.

[Kim] Thank you.

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

'VRPR' DENOUNCES NAKASONE'S VISIT TO SEOUL

SK110940 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification  
in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 11 Jan 83

[Dialogue between Ko Hui-chol and Yun Kyong-yon, announcers of the Voice of  
the Revolutionary Party for Reunification entitled "What Does Nakasone's  
Visit to Korea Mean?"]

[Text] [Ko] How are you? The progressive people of the world, to say  
nothing of our masses, who desire peace in Asia and in the world, are raising  
voices of protest and denunciation in connection with Japanese Prime Minister  
Nakasone's visit to Korea. Today, I would like to have a dialogue with  
announcer Yun in connection with this subject. We predicted what Japanese  
Prime Minister Nakasone would visit Korea after visiting the United States,  
however, he abruptly changed his plan. Will you tell us about the reason?

[Yun] In short, his visit to Korea prior to the trip to the United States  
is not being made because of his own decision but is in accordance with  
the directive and script of the United States. In other words, this is an  
advance plot making him visit the United States for a Japan-U.S. summit  
after conspiring with the Chon Tu-hwan ring, which is being driven into a  
corner, and realizing the South Korea-Japan collusion.

This shows that Nakasone is attempting to accelerate the militarization of  
Japan and to easily achieve the ambition for reinvasion of the Korean  
peninsula by winning the favor of the United States, actively responding  
to U.S. strategies toward Asia and the Korean peninsula and by carrying  
the United States on his shoulders.

[Ko] Please tell us about the purpose and intention of the Nakasone visit  
to Korea?

[Yun] His visit is aimed at intensifying the military collusion among  
South Korea, the United States and Japan in accordance with the directive  
of the United States and at accelerating the work to form the triangular  
military alliance system in accordance with the U.S. script. During his  
visit, Nakasone intends to solve the question of economic cooperation  
with \$4 billion, an issue that contains some military aspects and that  
has been pending for nearly 2 years. He is trying to open the road for

aggression on Korea by taking advantage of the economic cooperation. In other words, his visit is meant to consolidate a foundation for achieving the great East Asia co-prosperity sphere by taking advantage of the U.S. strategies toward Asia and the Korean peninsula, carrying the United States on Japan's shoulders.

[Ko] Thus, we can say that Nakasone's visit is very dangerous.

[Yun] You are right. From all viewpoints, the nature and acts of the Nakasone regime, including its recent moves, the emergence of the Nakasone regime and Nakasone's visit to Korea are very grave and dangerous and aggravate the situation in Asia, to say nothing of that on the Korean peninsula, perpetuate our nation's division and accelerate Japan's maneuvers for reinvasion.

As everyone knows, the Nakasone regime is a very reactionary one pursuing militaristic rearmament and Japan's expansion abroad. As soon as it came to power, the Nakasone regime openly put forward the issue of revising the constitution, which no predecessors had dared to do while the United States publicly asked Japan to increase its armament. The regime did not conceal its plan to bring about the security cooperation system between the United States and Japan. This clearly shows that it intends to actively participate in the U.S. imperialists' strategy towards Asia.

In fact, during his visit to Korea, Nakasone intends to push ahead with the triangular military alliance among the United States, Japan and Korea by strengthening the military collusion between Korea and Japan. This is in line with the U.S. strategies toward Asia and the Korean peninsula.

[Ko] You told us about the triangular military alliance among the United States, Japan and Korea. Isn't it true that the United States planned it a long time ago?

[Yun] Yes, it is true. The formation of a triangular military alliance of the United States, Japan and Korea is one of the basic policies of the U.S. aggressors in invading Asia and in their world strategy. The Reagan regime, which is more bellicose than any past regimes, is attempting to realize the U.S.-Japan-Korea military alliance in collusion with Korea's Chon Tu-hwan, vicious fascist murderer and warmonger, and with Nakasone, the head of the militarists who is the advocate of rearming and is full of ambition for overseas expansionism. The U.S. aggressors are attempting to strengthen further the aggressive alliance with Japan by forming a U.S.-Japan-Korea triangular military alliance and to achieve their aggressive ambition by accelerating Japan's militarist rearmament and by making Japan the shock troops for their aggression. They are, thereby, trying to achieve a neocolonialist domination over Korea. The U.S. imperialists are also scheming to drag the Japanese militarists into their maneuvers for a northward aggressive war by forming the U.S.-Japan-Korea triangular military alliance to achieve their aggressive objectives. They are trying to make the Japanese militarists support their strategy toward the Korean peninsula for the two Koreas plot.

[Ko] I think we should by no means tolerate Nakasone, who is attempting to actively participate in forming the U.S.-Japan-Korea triangular military alliance, following such an aggressive U.S. script.

[Yun] You are right. As we know, the Japanese reactionaries have strengthened the military collusion by creating interchangeable weapons and communication systems and exchanging military personnel and military information with the South Korea puppets through frequent contacts with them in accordance with the script written by the United States. If we tolerate the reactionary Nakasone regime's attempt to form a U.S.-Japan-Korea triangular military alliance, the situation on the Korean peninsula will be strained further. If the United States triggers a northward aggressive war on this land, the Japanese militarists will actively participate in it. Thus, the war will easily spread into a world war. Herein lies the danger of the moves to fabricate a U.S.-Japan-Korea triangular military alliance, which the Japanese reactionaries and the Chon Tu-hwan clique are actively pursuing.

[Ko] Thus, all the peace-loving people of the world, to say nothing of our masses, are opposing and denouncing the acts of the reactionary Nakasone regime, which is actively following the U.S. policy of aggression and attempting to form a U.S.-Japan-Korea triangular military alliance.

[Yun] Our masses should, by all means, crush the maneuvers to form the U.S.-Japan-Korea triangular military alliance. This is the struggle for peace and peaceful reunification of the Korean Peninsula, as well as for the peace of the world.

[Ko] You are right. I think Nakasone's visit to Korea, to be made in accordance with the script of the United States, is a criminal act hindering peace and peaceful reunification of the Korean peninsula and is an absurd, anachronistic act running counter to the trend of the times.

[Yun] You are right. The fact that Nakasone is attempting to strengthen military collusion with the Chon Tu-hwan clique, flying into Korea, and is attempting to form the U.S.-Japan-Korea triangular military alliance is a great threat to peace and security on the Korean Peninsula and in Asia. This is a vicious challenge to the masses at home and abroad, who are pursuing independence and reunification. Nakasone's visit to Korea is a tour aimed at realizing his ambition for reinvasion of Korea and is a tour for war instigating the Chon Tu-hwan clique to a northward aggressive war and aggravating the situation on the Korean peninsula. It is a tour aimed at perpetuating our nation's division. Therefore, the masses from all walks of life should carefully watch Nakasone's Korean tour and should crush his maneuvers for reinvasion and war.

[Ko] Our masses should clearly realize that if we tolerate the maneuvers to fabricate a triangular military alliance by the U.S. and Japanese aggressors and the Chon Tu-hwan clique and if we ignore the aggressive maneuvers of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries, we can avoid neither

the destiny of dual colonial slavery under the United States and Japan nor escape the calamity of war. Thus, the patriotic masses from all walks of life should strongly oppose and reject Nakasone's Korean trip, sternly smashing the aggressive maneuvers of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries, and should vigorously wage the anti-U.S., anti-Japan and anti-Chon Tu-hwan struggle to overthrow the Chon Tu-hwan clique. Thank you.

CSO: 4110/021

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

'VRPR' CALLS NAKASONE VISIT 'WAR JUNKET'

SK070614 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification  
in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 6 Jan 83

[Station Commentary]

[Text] On 5 January, Chongwadae spokesman Hwang Son-pil announced that Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone will make an official visit to South Korea for 2 days from 11 to 12 January.

According to him, during his stay in South Korea, Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone will have a so-called South Korea-Japanese summit meeting and exchange opinions on such issues as the recent situation surrounding the Korean peninsula and cooperation between South Korea and Japan.

Paying great attention to the announcement on the Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone's junket to South Korea, people at home and abroad have been expressing big doubts and concern.

Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone, who had been expected to visit South Korea after his visit to the United States, has decided to visit South Korea prior to his visit to the United States, suddenly changing his schedule. And he is going to hurriedly sneak into Seoul to conspire with Chon Tu-hwan. What, then, are his inner thoughts?

In a word, it is to instigate the Chon Tu-hwan ring to the permanent division of the country and to preparations for a northward war by consolidating South Korea-Japanese collusion in accordance with the directives and scenario of the United States and, in particular, by realizing the military unity among the United States, Japan and South Korea. This is also aimed at realizing the ambition of once again invading this land with the backing of the United States.

Since long ago, while watching for a chance to realize their ambition of again invading South Korea, all successive Japanese governments have actively supported and patronized the dictatorial regimes and the fascist system in South Korea in order to realize their old dream of being the rulers of colonies. Furthermore, they have run wild to prepare for a war, with a view to even dispatching their self-defence forces overseas.

The Nakasone regime, which was recently inaugurated, too, like all successive Japanese governments, patronizes and supports the present military regime.

In particular, Nakasone, who took office as premier of Japan, is a hawk and an advocate of militarism who positively stressed the need to consolidate the U.S.-Japanese security system, change for the worse the constitution, build up military strength and dispatch the self-defense forces overseas while in various ministerial posts, including director general of Japan Defense Agency. In view of this, his upcoming visit to South Korea is a very ominous move.

As shown by the political situation last year, amid the ever-expanding and ever-intensifying struggle of our people against the United States, for independence, against fascism and against Chon Tu-hwan, the Chon Tu-hwan military group was driven into a serious crisis at home and abroad.

As soon as it was inaugurated, the Nakasone regime supported the Chon Tu-hwan military group, which has been driven into such a crisis, and Nakasone chose South Korea as the first state he will visit after his inauguration. This means that the Nakasone regime is not only trying to drive the Chon Tu-hwan group deep into the abyss of subordination to the United States and Japan and to realize its rule over South Korea by encouraging and instigating the Chon group, but it is also scheming to fabricate two Koreas and instigate the group to the preparations for a northward war by perpetuating the present division. In view of this, we can easily guess that Nakasone's upcoming visit to South Korea and the so-called South Korea-Japanese summit meeting have not been arranged at all on his own decision but that the United States is standing behind the scenes.

In other words, the United States is the very ringleader who has manipulated and commanded a series of moves by Nakasone, who is going to visit South Korea to seek a criminal plot with Chon Tu-hwan after altering his schedule prior to his visit to the United States.

In accord with the U.S. strategy of aggression against the Korean peninsula, the Japanese government is going to dispatch high-ranking figures including Nakasone and Japanese Foreign Minister Abe--who have been noted for being pro-South Korean--as a task force to further consolidate the collusion with the Chon Tu-hwan military group and to conclude the South Korea-U.S.-Japan tripartite military alliance, thereby more earnestly pushing ahead with the work aimed at concluding the South Korea-U.S.-Japan tripartite military alliance, work which has been delayed thus far.

The upcoming visit to South Korea by Nakasone is also aimed at settling the military-oriented economic cooperation worth \$4 billion, an issue whose solution has been delayed for as long as 2 years, thus backing up the South Korean economy in stagnation and recession. Moreover, the visit is aimed at accelerating the militarizing of the South Korean economy.

From the beginning, the United States has attached great importance to the location and role of Japan in its strategy toward the Far East and has demanded that Japan increase its defense spending and strengthen the self-defense forces.

Positively following the lines of the Reagan administration, the Nakasone regime has been trying to establish the Japanese-U.S. security cooperative system. During his stay in South Korea, by currying favor with his U.S. masters who have been demanding that Japan build up military potential in every way for a northward war in Korea, Nakasone is trying to win U.S. favor and save face for his upcoming visit to the United States.

This is an outrageous challenge to the masses at home and abroad aspiring for peace and the peaceful reunification of the Korean peninsula.

All facts clearly show that Nakasone's upcoming visit to South Korea is a criminal junket to further consolidate South Korea-Japan collusion in line with the U.S. imperialists' war of aggression against the Korean peninsula and, furthermore, to accelerate the work of building the South Korea-U.S.-Japanese tripartite military alliance, and that his visit is a war junket to instigate the Chon Tu-hwan group, which is accelerating preparations for a northward war, to a reckless war by settling the military-oriented economic cooperation aimed at pushing ahead with the militarization of the South Korean economy.

The Japanese reactionaries should stop criminal acts running counter to our masses' aspirations for independence, democracy and reunification, and abandon their silly, wild dream of realizing their ambition for invading again in collusion with the nation-seller Chon Tu-hwan ring.

Our masses will never assume an indifferent attitude toward the impure moves of the Japanese government, and will never tolerate their criminal acts.

CSO: 4110/021

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

'VRPR' DENOUNCES NAKASONE'S SLATED VISIT TO KOREA

SK070048 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 6 Jan 83

[Text] Chongwadae spokesman Hwang Son-pil on 5 January announced that Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone will make an official visit to the South Korea for 2 days on 11-12 January.

According to this announcement, Nakasone, in his visit to Korea, will have talks with Chon Tu-hwan and exchange opinions on the current international situation, including northeast Asia, and on the matters of mutual interest, including promoting the so-called friendship and general cooperative relations between South Korea and Japan.

This shows that the real intent of the Nakasone junket to Korea lies in further strengthening collusion in all fields--including political, economic and military, etc--between the reactionaries of Korea and Japan, in further expanding the road for reaggression into South Korea and in infiltrating still further.

Meanwhile, the Chon Tu-hwan ring, inducing Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone, is scheming to overcome the present difficulties through a hurried solution of Japanese economic cooperation towards Korea, including the matter of the \$4 billion loan, to further accelerate war preparations, and to strengthen one step further the maneuvers to secure long-term power and to create two Koreas with Japanese assistance.

Exactly here lies the reason why the Chon Tu-hwan ring and the Japanese reactionaries are attaching great importance to Nakasone's Korea visit and are now according it great publicity.

Especially what we cannot afford to overlook is the fact that this Korea junket of Nakasone is at the instigation of the United States and that it is being accomplished through the criminal maneuvers of the U.S. aggressors to materialize U.S.-Japan-Korea military unity.

This Korea junket of Nakasone will further strengthen the collusion between the reactionaires of Korea and Japan and will thereby create a larger

obstacle to the realization of peace on the Korean peninsula and to the great cause of its independent and peaceful reunification.

The Japanese authorities should stop assistance and support to the traitorous Chon Tu-hwan ring, which has already been forsaken by our nation and people, and should not do anything that conflicts with the interests of our nation and masses.

CSO: 4110/021

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DKP LEADER STRESSES OPPOSITION'S FIGHTING SPIRIT

SK090924 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 9 Jan 83 p 2

[From the column "News Behind the News"]

[Text] At the meetings for reorganizing the Tongbong District Chapter (chairman: Kim Tae-su) and the Kwanak District Chapter (chairman: Han Kwang-ok) in Seoul held on the morning and afternoon of 8 January, respectively, Democratic Korea Party [DKP] President Yu Chi-song revealed that there has been internal and external criticism of the DKP, stressing: The DKP can, however, withstand criticism.

President Yu made a pledged saying: I know there has been criticism that our party has been passive and that the president is poor at party tactics. Nonetheless, I will struggle so that it can be recorded in history that the DKP fought well under difficult circumstances.

He emphasized: If the dialogue becomes deadlocked and the just demands of our party and the people are not continuously accepted in the future, we cannot but resort to the idea of extremism and struggle to the extreme as we have in the past.

At the meeting at the party's Kwanak District Chapter, President Yu pointed out the fact that the spokesman for the Democratic Justice Party recently criticized Yu's remarks that the National Assembly speaker is like a principal of a primary school, emphatically saying: The fact that the first opposition party president's remarks made before his party members have been slandered proves that remnants of the Yusin system still remain. His remarks received a round of applause.

CSO: 4107/015

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DKP LEADER STRESSES REVISION OF ELECTION LAWS

SK071253 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 7 Jan 83 p 2

[From the Column "News Behind News"]

[Text] In a speech at the reorganization meetings of the northeast and the south Susong District committees in Taegu held on 6 January, Yu Chi-song, president of the Democratic Korea Party [DKP] said: "If a peaceful shift of power is not realized in 1988, we shall never be able to attain forever the shift of power based on a democratic base. The election of the president directly by the people is the genuine democratic method. Thus, he stressed, the need for revision of the presidential election law and the election law of assemblymen.

Meanwhile, party Secretary General Yu Han-yol, asking what results were brought about by those who merely adhered to egotism, creating factions, and who stood by their opinions, has stressed that party members should show unity with President Yu during the party congress. Assemblyman Sin Sang-u, who was the first to criticize the lines of the party's leadership in the past, urged self-examination of the party in expectation of the lifting of the political ban, quoting a maxim in Zen Buddhism: "The nose is straight while the eyes open horizontally." He said: Even if the nose is crooked and the eyes are in an abnormal place, we can still breathe and see. But the people will condemn our faces.

Some 37 assemblymen, nearly half of all assemblymen belonging to the DKP, attended the meetings, thus marking the greatest number in the history of the reorganization meetings. Some 100 party members carrying placards and banners came out to welcome President Yu as he arrived in the Taegu railway station.

CSO: 4107/015

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

KNP PRESIDENT DENOUNCES GOVERNMENT, RULING PARTY

SK082315 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 8 Jan 83 p 2

[Article from Column "Political Scene"]

[Text] With the participation of 20 lawmakers of the Korean National Party [KNP], including its officers, about 20 chairmen of its local chapters and about 2,000 deputies, a rally for reorganizing the Chongju Chapter (chairman: Yun Sok-min, vice president of the KNP) held at the Chongju Cultural Center on the afternoon of 7 January was a great success.

In his speech read by Secretary General Sin Chol-kyun, KNP President Kim Chong-chol denounced the government and the ruling party, saying: "While paying only lip service to the question of reforming the political climate, they have not paid attention to the prerequisites, including the reinvigoration of political activities, for settling the question." Then he added: "Because of the imbalance among political parties, the multiparty system exists in name only."

Addressing the rally, Vice President Yun, who was reelected chairman on that day, urged: "Let us create a society where people trust in each other by achieving national concord, overcoming innumerable ordeals. Let us greet a genuine spring of politics by resolving difficult problems, including the problem of reinvigorating the National Assembly and the press."

In their congratulatory speeches, KNP floor leader Yi Tong-chin and Reps Kim Chong-ha, Kim Yong-kwang and Yi Song-il set forth a theory on a standard-bearer in his 40's, urging: "Let us bring up a new, young leader like John F. Kennedy, who reformed U.S. politics, which were then in slump."

CSO: 4107/015

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DAILY SHOWS NEGATIVE OUTLOOK ON PAST POLITICS

SK061240 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 1 Jan 83 p 3

[Article by Kim Tae-chung, director of political department: "What is Desired for New Year From Politicians"]

[Text] During 1982, we have constantly heard the two urgent sayings of the people. One of them: "We do not care who seeks politics. Only do not frighten us, but leave us alone so that we may live in comfort." The other: "Please stop telling people 'do this and do that,' but give some advice to politicians."

The political implication that the two sayings bear is relatively straightforward. The sayings reflect the disgust toward politics, more precisely, toward politicos, and the jeer by which it is urged to leave people alone.

If politics is characterized, as the secular saying goes, as something to free people from cold and hunger, the politics that has been sought so far becomes meaningless.

When we adhere to the principle of capitalism that has been considered as our belief, our society is bound to have various stratum. We have heard that, if politics is sought mainly for any particular stratum of the society, this politics only experiences standstill but, if it is sought for all strata of the society, reform is constantly envisaged.

People will apparently ponder how politics was sought in 1982, during which the word of reform was used too often. And, if the aforesaid two sayings represent the people's ponderings, it is not difficult to know what they think.

We must contemplate whether the politics of the ruling political party which loudly advocated reform has earned the people's support and whether efforts were made to help people live in comfort and at ease. We can say that there are two different types of politics. One is the politics of breaking through the status quo while enduring the challenging agony with the vision and hope for the just society and the other is the politics of preserving the status quo while being complacent about the prevailing situation and managing the irrelevant elements of the society.

These two types of politics have their own merits and, in a way, can go hand in hand. But they are intrinsically contradictory to each other. As we are entering 1983, we would like to hear the politicos' clear-cut explanation of the politics that they have sought and will seek. In fact, since the end of the 1970's, the people have, it is our impression, been ceaselessly stratled in living their lives. Thus, they have been at unease. Ostensibly, people seemed to enjoy more material benefits. But it seems that the burden of their living has not lessened. The debts of the country have constantly increased and the economy has been under the influence of several business conglomerates. People have lost interest in politics and adopted an escapist posture by trying to stay outside the realm of politics.

Nevertheless, the ruling political party, in seeking its own policy, has tried to preserve the status quo. In fact, since the inauguration of the fifth republic, many reformatory policies have been put forth. It seemed that the majority of people began to think they could play their role if they would try to live honest and truthful lives. And it seemed that people began to raise expectations for a world in which society would eventually embrace all its strata, if they would stop to complaining abandon the prejudice toward those living better, and keep moving forward by just starting to the front.

However, during last year, their expectations turned into disappointment. In trying to manage the economy, it was feared that the stability that had been attained at long last would be destroyed. It was also feared that even those who attempted to seek something reformatory with confidence in politics might go beyond their own boundary.

Despite the disappearance of the power-abusing corruption, the self-purification of senior government officials, and some economic and political progress, everything has, it seems, stopped short and returned to its original place. Accordingly, we have continued to live panic-stricken lives while always seeking stopgap measures. The politics itself has been busy just seeking some tangible benefits while quenching the fire glowing in its front. In the past, the far-reaching vision was regarded as something extravagant.

What has appeared in this course was popularity. When we watch the ruling party present policies, it is like seeing a parade of items aimed at winning popularity from the public. When we approach the politics from a different direction, we realize that it can be interpreted as a course of winning popularity from the public. This being the case, popularity sometimes is regarded as an essential part of the politics.

Popularity, however, is destined to remain an insignificant and superficial aspect of politics. Popularity is not something that lasts long. It is something like a high atmospheric pressure which always travels to the place of a low atmospheric pressure. Newly-born stars always win popularity from the people.

There is no vision in popularity. It is aimed at managing the status quo only. The act of seeking popularity is not accompanied by sufferings or pains. Popularity has only the short-lived life-span of Monad. It is like living from hand to mouth.

Our society is still replete with troubling things that must be straightened out somehow. They may be what has been heaped up by our history. The history covering the first half of the twentieth century, a period which had witnessed the transition from dynasty to colony, has brought us a good amount of chaos. The history that followed this period, which is interspersed with liberation from Japanese colonial rule, the establishment of a republic, fratricidal war, dictatorships and revolution, has not given us time to redefine our values.

Thus, our society has many agonies that cannot be healed in a short period, no matter how good a political system we may adopt to this end. If we try to do something about one trouble, another explodes, and if we are about to deal with this one, yet another bursts out. What is more, in such a diversified society like today's whose members' aspirations are becoming more diversified, we have no magic to cure all the ailments simultaneously.

This being the case, we cannot, nor should we, hold politics responsible for all these troubles, because politics cannot take this responsibility alone.

However, we deserve the right to ask the politicians to be wise and to try to eradicate these troubles one by one. This is the price that the politicians must pay in exchange for their power, as political science says.

What we ask of them is not merely managing the status quo. In a situation where the wealth is equally distributed to a certain degree and where social structure is stabilized, we might well be satisfied with politics maintaining or managing the status quo, and with politics tuned to people's popularity.

Unfortunately, however, we cannot afford to be so. In order to make people talk to each other, hold hands and look each other in the face without fear, we need political evolution.

Political evolution such as this should be preconditioned with a firm aim of where to lead the people. And is it not so-called reform-mindedness toward a just society that the ruling party has been using to appeal to the people so strongly?

Such a political aim must have pains of breaking the status quo. It also has to give the people some hope and make them believe that they can reach a fair society if they follow the politicians.

Those who are commissioned to conduct politics should live in firm vision and faith in the future, even if such vision and faith inflict damages on a certain sector of the society, even if they risk the danger of jeopardizing stability they have achieved and even if their policies are not accepted presently by the people as popular ones.

The politicians must heed many people who are reproaching them with grumblings, saying: Politicians should be reform-minded, instead of urging the people to be so.

CSO: 4107/015

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

KNP SETTLES PROBLEM OF LOCAL CHAIRMEN

SK080148 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 7 Jan 82 p 2

[From the column "News Behind News"]

[Text] The Korea National Party [KNP] has so far had a problem of whether or not to choose acting chairmen for a total of 18 of its local party chapters, where the position of chairman has remained vacant. Although the party's ad hoc committee for consolidating its organization decided at the end of last year to "appoint" chairmen for local chapters, varied opinions over matters of principle were rampant again at the party's executive committee meeting held on 6 January.

On the executive committee meeting on that day, lawmakers Kim Yu-pok, Cho Il-che and Yi Chong-song strongly opposed the appointment of acting chairmen for local chapters, because if acting local chapter chairmen are appointed, it is feared that it will become an issue in nominating candidates for the 1985 general elections and will bring about confusion in the election campaign. Also this matter is connected with the party's political judgement and attitude as "an opposition party" which should accept those whose political activities have been banned, if the ban on their activities is removed in the future.

This notwithstanding, Secretary General Sin Chol-kyun, floor leader Yi Tong-chin, chairman of Central Committee Cho Hyon-sang, and Reps Kim Chong-ha, Cho Pyong-pong and Yi Song-il emphasized that necessity of appointing acting chairmen for local chapters for the moment, saying: because the local chapters, where the position of chairmen has remained vacant, would not be able to dispatch deputies to the party convention if their chairmen are not appointed, it would greatly affect the moral of party members.

Finally, the argument was concluded by a compromise plan put forth by Rep Kim Yon-kwang and by a pledge given by party President Kim Chong-chol. Rep Kim Yon-kwang asserted: Let us reach a decision that acting chairmen for local chapters assume the responsibility only for legal management of the chapters.

Party President Kim Chong-chol gave his pledge, saying: The matter of appointing acting chairmen is one thing; and the matter of nominating candidates for the next elections is another.

CSO: 4107/015

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DKP LEADERSHIP DEFENDS ITSELF AGAINST CRITICS

SK290944 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 27 Dec 82 p 2

[From the column "Tidbits"]

[Text] Yu Chi-song, president of the opposition Democratic Korea Party [DKP], and Rep Sin Sang-u, chief critic of party leaders on the question of taking a clear opposition stand against the ruling camp, exchanged jibes on 26 December at the local party congress of Anyang and Sihung area of Kyonggi Province, represented at the National Assembly by Rep Yi Sang-yong, local party committee chairman. The DKP is in the process of holding local party congresses that will culminate in a national convention in the spring.

The DKP head, Yu, while saying that during his talks on 16 June 1981 with President Chon Tu-hwan at Chongwadae, he raised political issues, that President Chon promised particular consideration to political issues raised by him and that, as a result, Kim Tae-chung and others involved in Kwangju incident were released, stressed that "although people might have misgivings about our party's achievements, we have made utmost efforts, so that our blood and sweat is obvious."

Despite that, Rep Sin, quoting a phrase from an old Chinese novel by So Tong-pa which says "flower is red, willow is green," said that "ours should not be a party drawing praise from the ruling party." He then added: "The strongest government is possible only when it is accompanied by a strong opposition party, and now that the government is showing confidence, we should react with confidence."

Against this, Yi Tae-ku, deputy head of the party, aiming at Rep Sin, came out with remarks also citing a passage from ancient Chinese literature that says "one should learn how to put up with small things, having in mind future big achievements." Party Secretary General Yu Han-yol joined the deputy head in rebuttal by saying, "Let's persuade the party splinters in order to more firmly close party ranks." Also, party headquarters Policy Planning Committee Chairman Kim Hyon-kyu came out with an appeal for working only toward party unity of party, remarking: "Let us run only looking up and ahead in the course of our working toward materializing the goal of peaceful transfer of power."

CSO: 4107/015

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

MINOR PARTIES PROPOSE SPECIAL SESSION IN FEBRUARY

SK110159 Seoul YONHAP in English 0149 GMT 11 Jan 83

[Text] Seoul, Jan 11 (YONHAP)--Korea's three major political parties Monday agreed to convene the National Assembly steering committee next Monday to act on an amendment of the house organization law and other pending laws.

The agreement was made at a meeting of the floor leaders of the ruling Democratic Justice party, the major opposition Democratic Korea Party and the Korea National Party.

The floor leaders failed, however, to agree on the date for a National Assembly special session next month where the party leaders would speak on overall state affairs.

Opposing the KNP's proposal for the February sitting, the ruling party floor leader counter-proposed to hold both the special session and an interpellation session sometime in April.

The floor leaders in their first meeting this year also agreed to convene house subcommittee sessions on the National Assembly law and autonomy law whenever necessary.

The Korean National Assembly ended its 90-day regular session last month but may call special house sessions if necessary.

CSO: 4100/098

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DJP TO UNDERGO STRUCTURAL, PERSONNEL CHANGES

SK080420 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 8 Jan 83 p 4

[Article by Park Moo-chong]

[Text] The ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP), the self-claimed leading force of new politics in the fifth republic, is likely to undergo drastic changes both in structure and hierarchy around the first biennial national convention slated for March.

The change is being sought to cope with the people's expectations on the occasion of the convention.

To this end, it is drawing up an amendment to the constitution, which is said to leave much to be desired because it was drafted in haste during the period of political upheaval.

The projected amendment designed to alter the party frame and structure will be focused on enabling the party to adapt itself to possible changes in circumstances both at home and abroad and to satisfy the new expectations of the people, party sources said.

It is considering establishing a vice president's post because of the heavy burden on President Chon Tu-hwan, who concurrently heads the party, they said.

However, the basic fabric of the party will not be affected much by the revision, they observed.

The rewriting of the party supreme law also aims at putting the party system on an election footing in preparation for the general elections slated for early 1985.

What attracts the people's concern along with the programs to revamp the party is the expected reshuffle of the line-up of the party and National Assembly.

At present, they are selected from among DJP lawmakers because the party enjoys the majority on the floor.

It is observed that the shake-up will be conducted on a considerably large scale, taking into account the fact that the DJP postponed its convention originally scheduled for this month until March just before the expiration of the two-year term of parliamentary post holders.

President Chon has repeatedly stressed that officials, including politicians, should be armed with a "single-term" spirit.

"Every party (DJP) member has the opportunity to take key posts, and everyone should be resolved to serve only once," the president told the DJP lawmakers last December 29 at the party central December 29 at the party Central Political Training Institute.

In view of the remarks of the chief executive, the scope of the reshuffle will be extensive, according to the sources. It is a highly probable prospect that most of the 13 house standing committee chairmen will be changed.

There have been partial reshuffles of key officials of the DJP twice during the past two years since its founding in January, 1981.

The past shake-ups were both triggered by scandals--the so-called "mat scandal" involving some lawmakers in summer 1981 and the huge curb loan scandal of Mrs Chang Yong-cha and her husband Yi Chol-hi last May.

Therefore, the past reshuffles are said to have been accidental in nature since they were stopgap measures to patch up the party in the wake of the two scandals.

However, the coming reorganization is more future oriented.

Entering the third year after its inauguration, one of the most important tasks of the DJP is how to establish the party-administration relationship.

On the premise that the present government is the government of the DJP, the latter had earlier advocated maintaining "supremacy" over the administration.

After Rep Kwon Chung-tal, secretary general, was replaced by Rep Kwon Ik-hyun last May, the DJP gave up the supremacy theory. Instead, it has maintained a position of assuming responsibility for the government's work.

However, the "supremacy" theory has been revived in recent days together with strong criticism of some technocrats in the administration for lack of "reform will."

CSO: 4100/098

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DJP TO RECRUIT 'INFLUENTIAL, FRESH FIGURES'

SK070240 Seoul YONHAP in English 0157 GMT 7 Jan 83

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 7 (YONHAP)--The ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) is considering recruiting a large number of "influential and fresh figures" for the first party convention scheduled for late March. The DJP, led by President Chon Tu-hwan, was inaugurated on January 15, 1981.

Sources at the ruling party said Friday negotiations were underway to enlist former high ranking government officials, retired military generals, academics and businessmen. Some are already taking the necessary steps to obtain DJP membership. The DJP move, the sources said, is aimed not only at increasing party strength but also at preparing for the next parliamentary elections to be held in 1985.

In early preparation for the National Assembly elections, the government party is substantially reinforcing the internal structure of the organization, they said. To streamline its relationship with the government, the ruling party is also improving the policy coordination system with the administration, they added.

CSO: 4100/098

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DKP TO HOLD BIENNIAL NATIONAL CONVENTION IN FEBRUARY

SK070130 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 7 Jan 83 p 1

[Text] Taegu--Rep. Yu Chi-song, president of the opposition Democratic Korea Party (DKP), said yesterday that his party will hold its biennial national convention in the middle of February, probably before February 13, the first day of the lunar new year. The DKP leader told reporters that the forthcoming convention will revise the party platform in order to express the party's strong desire for "a peaceful change in the government." The party's Policy Deliberation Council is working on a plan to rewrite it, he said. Yu came here to attend a DKP local chapter reorganization rally.

The opposition party leader has often called for revisions of election laws including the presidential election law to ensure a peaceful transfer of power. He promised to employ every effort to draft the DKP's revision to election laws within this year. Yu said he expects restrictions on former politicians barred from political activities would be removed this spring. Those politicians are banned from conducting political activities under a law written in November 1980.

As for criticism that his leadership "nestles" in the present political climate, Yu insisted that "We have done our best to democratize the nation."

CSO: 4100/098

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DAILY VIEWS GOVERNMENT GUIDELINES FOR 1983

SK050250 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 5 Jan 83 p. 2

[Editorial: "Open Society"]

[Text] As another year has set in, people in our society and around the world harbor New Year's resolutions which, whether publicly expressed or kept in their hearts, may boil down to wishes for peace, progress and happiness.

These wishes are particularly pertinent to Koreans who, after having experienced numerous challenges and trials in recent years alone, are looking forward to and making sustained efforts to see upgraded stability and vitality in the society in their quest for an industrialized democracy.

Yet the goals, spoken or wished for easier than achieved, demand profound wisdom and astute charting and moreover concerted efforts which can be boosted by means of national reconciliation and consequent spontaneous participation by the people.

As one of the nation's biggest assets, President Chon Tu-hwan aptly pointed out in his New Year's message a strong sense of self-confidence which, along with sense of responsibility, is vital to generate enhanced dynamism for furthering national development.

Meanwhile, his cabinet ministers as well as political figures expressed wishes and guidelines of activities for the year 1983 in their respective fields. For one thing, an economic target was presented to bring about balanced growth and stability, featuring a national growth rate a little higher than the past year's and an inflationary ratio pegged at about the same level. Emphasized in this regard was the need, among other things, to better the international competitiveness of Korean exports and the distribution of wealth among social strata.

For another, outlines for the year's diplomatic activites were bared to facilitate causes in such focal sectors as national security, economy, unification and cultural interchanges.

Of them, priority is given to the amelioration of relations with Japan by way of ironing out a reasonable settlement of long-pending economic cooperation issues and the intensification of ties with the United States in view of the changing regional situation of East Asia.

Underlying developments in these and other specific fields will be tightly-knit sociopolitical fabrics, or firm national solidarity and teamwork, which can be attained not merely by mobilization but by voluntary participation by the public.

In this connection, it is encouraging to take note that the nation is in the process of sociopolitical liberalization, together with a turn in the economy toward private initiatives, and essentially oriented to an open society in a truer sense.

Following various actions directed toward liberalization and self-restraint by the private sector, the government is expected to take further steps in the same line this year.

As the fifth republic is to mark the second anniversary of its inauguration in a few months, renewed nation-building work it has initiated should be demonstrating more concrete signs of its maturity.

The new government has already set its priority targets as democratic development as well as promotion of social welfare and justice. Then an open society is destined to feature dialogue in a genuine sense, ranging from the freer flow of communications to the wider pooling of wisdom, and also a heightened spirit of compromise and tolerance.

What is also essential in a society of that sort, where good sense prevails, is that things are two-way traffic. That is, matching with government initiative and actions, the citizens ought to display moral awareness and cooperation.

CSO: 4100/098

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DJP LIKELY TO REWRITE 'REFORMATIVE LAWS'

SK280048 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 28 Dec 82 p 1

[Text] Rep. Yi Chae-hyong, chairman of the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP), said yesterday that his party intended to rewrite the "reformative laws," if the original purposes of their legislation had already been achieved or drawbacks were found in enforcing them for the past two years.

The laws, including the revised National Assembly law, basic press law, and political renovation law banning political activity of former politicians, were enacted by the now-defunct Legislative Assembly, which existed 1980-1981 before the inauguration of the present 11th-term National Assembly. He also said that now was the time for the political parties to concentrate on creating an atmosphere and necessary conditions to help remove the political ban before expecting a hasty government measure to lift it.

In an interview with the YONHAP NEWS AGENCY, the DJP leader stressed that both the government and the parties were required to deal with national affairs in a democratic and sincere manner in the new year, thereby obtaining the people's understanding and sympathy more than before. He termed the unanimous house approval of next year's budget bill, the departure of Kim Tae-chung for the United States and release of Kwangju rioters as good signs for the new year.

"We must make a good opportunity with such bright signs with which all the people are satisfied and by which we are appraised highly by our friendly foreign countries," he said.

As for the possible reshuffle of major post holders of the assembly and his party in connection with the party national convention probably in March, he said, "The convention has nothing to do with the reorganization of party hierarchy."

"But the shakeup in the lineup of party and assembly key officials will be conducted at any time by the party president," he said. President Chon Tu-hwan concurrently heads the DJP.

Referring to the DJP relations with the opposition parties, he revealed that his party would conduct parliamentary activity through patience and dialogue with them without trying to dominate them with the majority house seats marking 53 percent of the total.

CSO: 4100/098

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

BRIEFS

1983 POLICY GOALS--Seoul, 30 Dec (YONHAP)--The South Korean Government decided Thursday to "strengthen national security," "promote economic activity," "create credible society" and "cultivate the national identity" as its policy goals for next year, the third year of the Fifth Republic inaugurated in 1981. To upgrade national security, the government will vigorously push ahead with a positive and multifaceted diplomacy in addition to a reinforced defense capability. To develop an active economy, efforts will be made to accelerate the recovery of the national economy, which is already showing signs of gradual though not rapid recovery. Emphasis will also be placed on keeping price hikes and the amount of money supply to a minimum next year. The government will also launch various social drives to establish a "clean" image and an atmosphere of trust in 1983 and secure the people's confidence in the government. Education will also be directed at instilling a strong sense of national identity. [Text] [SK301010 Seoul YONHAP in English 0536 GMT 30 Dec 82]

AMENDMENT OF ELECTION LAW--Chongju--Rep Yi Chi-song, president of the opposition Democratic Korea Party (DKP), said yesterday that his party would place emphasis on amending election laws and other systems to ensure peaceful transfer of power in the days ahead. "The DKP should make every effort available to insure that the next presidential and general elections are conducted fairly," he told party members during a rally to reorganize the party local chapter here. He also said that the DKP would do its best to have democracy take roots on this soil. Referring to the local autonomy system, he said he believed that the formula would be put into practice in some areas of the country in the near future, although a fullscale implementation would be hard at this moment. During the rally, Sin Kyong-sik was chosen chairman of the Chongju-Chongwon chapter. The meeting was attended by some 150 partisans, including ranking officials such as Rep Yu Han-yol, secretary general, and spokesman Kim Chin-pae. [Text] [SK220042 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 22 Dec 82 p 1]

REPORT SPECULATES ON CHONGNYON LEADERSHIP--Tokyo (YONHAP)--Han Tok-su, president of Chongnyon, the organization of pro-Pyongyang Korean residents in Japan, and many other high-ranking Chongnyon officials, may be purged at its 13th general meeting slated in the first half of 1983 following successive failures in its espionage activities against the Republic of Korea, a Japanese Government Security Agency report said yesterday. In a report, titled a review of political situation in and around Japan and its

prospects, the report disclosed that Han received severe reprimand from Kim Chong-il, the only son of and the heir apparent to North Korean Chieftain Kim Il-song, for his incompetence in espionage operations against the ROK when he last visited Pyongyang April. The report also revealed that Chongnyon used to provide money and other gifts to the Koreans who came to Japan to meet their relatives residing in Japan and coerce them to provide information about internal affairs in South Korea when they come to Japan for the second time. [Text] [SK290027 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 29 Dec 82 p 1]

LIFTING OF POLITICAL BAN URGED--Kumsan, CHUNGCHONG NAMDO--Yu Chi-song, president of the opposition Democratic Korea Party (DKP), yesterday called for rewriting reform laws and removing the political ban on former politicians to ensure a peaceful change of government. Reform laws include the National Assembly Law, the Election Law, the Local Autonomy Law and the Basic Press Law, all enacted by the Legislative Assembly which served as a provisional legislature before the inauguration of the incumbent popularly elected assembly in March last year. Speaking at a DKP local chapter reorganization rally here, Yu said he would like to have all these issues solved in the assembly through a dialogue between the rival parties. "If these legitimate demands of ours should not be accepted by the ruling party, we would have no choice but to go to extremes as we have in the past," he warned. An estimated 250 deputies attended the reorganization rally, retaining DKP Secretary General Yu Han-yol as chairman of the local chapter. The DKP is now restructuring its local chapters in preparation for its biennial national convention expected in late January or early February 1983. [Text] [SK290056 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 29 Dec 82 p 1]

CEMC SECRETARY-GENERAL--Seoul, 22 Dec (YONHAP)--The Central Election Management Committee (CEMC) Wednesday appointed Kim Hyong-chun, chief of the Central Officials Training Institute, as the committee's secretary-general. Kim succeeds Chong Kwan-yong who was appointed senior presidential secretary for inspection and reform affairs on Monday. Kim, 52, a native of Changyon, Hwanghae Province, now in North Korea, and a graduate from Korea University, once served as the chairman of the Government Administration Ministry's Appeals-Reviewing Committee. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 1128 GMT 22 Dec 82]

CHIEF OF OFFICIALS TRAINING INSTITUTE--Seoul, 25 Dec--The government Friday promoted Son Kwan-ho, chief of the Government Administration Ministry's Planning and Management Office to director of the Central Officials Training Institute. Son succeeded Kim Hyong-chun, who became secretary-general of the Central Election Management Committee Wednesday. Son, 50, a native of Posung, South Cholla Province, graduated from Seoul National University College of Law in 1955 and served as director of the Ministry's General Affairs and Administrative Management Bureaus in the late 1970s. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0103 GMT 25 Dec 82]

NAVAL OPERATIONS CHIEF--Seoul, 28 Dec--The government Tuesday promoted Vice Adm O Kyong-hwan, commander-in-chief of the ROK fleet, to admiral and chief of naval operations. O succeeds Adm Yi Un-su. Vice Admiral Kim Tae-yong

and Lt Gen Pak Hui-chae were also appointed as first and second deputy chiefs of naval operations, respectively. Adm O, 51, has served in the Korean Navy since he graduated from the Naval Academy in the eighth class 28 years ago. During his career, O has held major naval posts including chief secretary at navy headquarters and Flot commander. He has a master's degree in public administration from Seoul National University. Vice Adm Kim, 50, was also a Naval Academy graduate in the eighth class. He was superintendent of the Naval Academy before being named first deputy chief of naval operations. Lt Gen Pak, 50, was a ninth-class graduate of the Naval Academy. [Text] [SK280440 Seoul YONHAP in English 0219 GMT 28 Dec 82]

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY TO HOLD SESSION--Seoul, 30 Dec (YONHAP)--The National Assembly will convene its first 1-day special session 24, 25 or 26 January. Rep Kwon Ik-hyun, secretary general of the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP), said at a seminar for 152 party lawmakers Wednesday that the party planned to hold three to four extraordinary sessions before the regular session next September. [Text] [SK300104 Seoul YONHAP in English 0044 GMT 30 Dec 82]

DEPUTY CHIEF OF OFFICE OF SUPPLY--Seoul, 23 Dec--The government Thursday appointed Pak Pan-che, presidential secretary for inspection and reform affairs, as deputy director-general of the Office of Supply. Pak replaces Om Il-yong, who resigned the same day. Pak, 43, a graduate of Korea University, once served as director of the Finance Ministry's Treasury Bureau. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0555 GMT 23 Dec 82]

COMMITTEE TO REUNITE FAMILIES--A private committee to reunite Korean families forcibly separated by the Korean war was inaugurated here Monday in a ceremony attended by about 50 founders of the drive. The committee is headed by Chu Yong-sik, former president of Kyonghui University, and comprises other refugees from North Korea. There are an estimated 10 million Koreans in North and South Korea, who have not seen relatives residing on the other side of the Demilitarized Zone, dividing South and North Korea, since the Korean war (1950-53). None of the attempts, governmental or private, to reunite such families has succeeded. A spokesman for the committee said it would exert "positive and systematic" efforts and seek the cooperation of international organizations to reunite the divided families. [Text] [SK200212 Seoul YONHAP in English 0125 GMT 20 Dec 82]

SUSPENDED SENTENCE FOR STUDENT--A woman collegian accused of instigating a campus demonstration was sentenced to one year in jail suspended for two years yesterday by the Seoul district criminal court. Miss Choe Chong-sim, 22, a senior in the history department at Ewha Womans University, was convicted of violating the law on assembly and demonstration for instigating fellow students to an anti-government demonstration last September 22. Miss Choe allegedly distributed some 100 leaflets denouncing the government's attitude toward the Japanese in connection with the history distortion incident. The prosecution demanded 18 months in jail for her. The court said that the suspended sentence was given on the grounds that Miss Choe showed repentance for her deeds. [Text] [SK070201 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 7 Jan 83 p 8]

FOREIGN MINISTERIAL APPOINTMENT--Seoul, Jan. 5--The government Wednesday appointed Kim Yong-sop, ambassador at large, to head the office of training of the Foreign Affairs and National Security Institute. Kim succeeds An Yong-chol, who was reassigned to the Foreign Ministry. Chu Tong-un, acting director general of the ministry's Information and Cultural Affairs Bureau was named the bureau's director-general. [Text] [SK070516 Seoul YONHAP in English 0611 GMT 5 Jan 83 SK]

SPECIAL NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SESSION--Pusan, Korea, Jan. 7 (YONHAP)--The government and the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) have agreed to convene a special National Assembly Session around January 18 to hear a new year address on the overall state affairs from the government. Rep. Kwon Ik-hyon, DJP secretary-general now visiting here, said Friday the DJP and the government had agreed to call the special parliamentary session before January 24, the original date, to avoid inconveniencing local DJP chapters which would be holding reorganization rallies around them. [Text] [SK070357 Seoul YONHAP in English 0318 CMT 7 Jan 83]

CSO: 4100/098

S. KOREA/ECONOMY

ECONOMIC SETBACK IN FIRST QUARTER FORECAST

SK060245 Seoul YONHAP in English 0232 GMT 6 Jan 83

[Text] Seoul, Jan 6 (YONHAP)--South Korea is likely to suffer a setback in its efforts to revitalize the economy through an export drive in the first three months of this year, the Korea Traders Association (KTA) said Thursday.

Based on a recent survey on 500 major export industries across the country, the leading economic organization predicted that the country's commodity shipments overseas in the first quarter would reach 5.1 billion U.S. dollars, down nine percent from the last quarter of last year.

The KTA report also forecast that receipts of export letters of credit in the cited three-month period would amount to 4.1 billion dollars, up 6.1 percent over the previous quarter but down 7.4 percent from the same period last year.

The trade business survey index, compiled by the KTA, would register a negative 36 points in the January-March period, a slight improvement over the negative 53.1 points registered in the third quarter of last year and the negative 42.3 points in the last quarter. But there will be no favorable upturn in exports in the cited three-month period, according to the KTA report.

The report also said that indicators of fund situation of export industries, their profitability and competitiveness in overseas markets and the business conditions of major trade partners would register 24.9 points, 37.7 points, 18.8 points and 15.3 points below zero, respectively.

The report attributed the gloomy export forecast to delayed recovery of the world economy, strengthened import restrictions worldwide, declining purchasing power of oil-producing countries and worsened borrowing conditions for developing countries stemming from accumulated foreign debts.

It also cited the poor international competitiveness of Korean-made commodities resulting mainly from the overvalued won currency against the U.S. dollar and the lack of technology development and quality improvement as factors that would cause sluggish exports in the January-March period.

CSO: 4100/098

NATION PLANS TO LOWER BANK INTEREST RATES

SK280059 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 28 Dec 82 p 1

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister Kim Chun-song said yesterday the government is projecting lowering the country's bank interest rates based on further price stabilization. Meeting with reporters, Kim, concurrently minister of economic planning, said that the government is now determined to curb the consumer price increase rate below 4 percent next year, 2 percent lower than the originally planned goal of 6 percent as contained in the economic management plan for 1983 which was made public 2 December.

The 1983 economic operation plan, which calls for 7.5 percent in GNP growth, 5 percent in wholesale price increase and 6 percent in consumers price boost, will be revamped to gear itself to reduce the price increase rate by 10 January next year, he disclosed.

"The government will hold down the increase rates of wholesale and consumers prices to 2 to 2.5 percent and 3 to 4 percent, respectively," said Kim.

Asked about when and the percentage of the interest rate cut, Kim declined to give a definite answer. But he said, "We should arm ourselves with approximately the same interest rate rivaling countries in Asia such as Japan, Singapore and Taiwan are using." The prime interest rates stand at 6.3 percent in Japan and 9.75 percent each in Taiwan and Singapore. The country has maintained a 10 percent rate since 28 June this year.

Kim's remarks came 4 days after President Chon Tu-hwan told the pertinent government officials to take proper measures to lower interest rates further.

Asked if the government's policy for the prime interest rate is on a combination with that for prices, the deputy prime minister said, "Not completely, but mostly."

Although price movement is a key factor for a decrease in the interest rate, Kim went on, prospects for lowering the rate is bright since bank deposits are increasing and the gap between the deposit interest rate and interest rates for debentures is closing.

According to a government announcement 2 December, the interest rates for debentures stood at 16 percent in an annual base, while the deposit interest rate is 8 percent.

Kim also said there are strong signs for a drop in the interest rates for debentures since enterprises are recovering from years of difficulties. He pointed to the fact that the dishonored check issuance rate dropped to 0.004 percent in recent months from the previous 0.07 to 0.08 percent.

"Furthermore enterprises' repayment of bank loans will decrease to 400 billion won next year from more than 1,000 billion won this year," Kim added.

Revealing that the government already finished the restructuring of industries, the top economic policymaker said that it will give intensive financial support to sectors the government is making a policy emphasis.

Kim, however, said prospects do not necessarily coincide with reality.

He also appealed for public understanding of the government policy to attain a steady growth based on stabilization.

CSO: 4100/095

S. KOREA/ECONOMY

ROK TO LOWER BANK INTEREST RATE IN FIRST QUARTER

SK070246 Seoul YONHAP in English 0230 GMT 7 Jan 83

[Text] Seoul, Jan 7 (YONHAP)--The South Korean government plans to lower bank interest rates by two percentage points in the first quarter of this year, government sources said Friday.

If the plan materializes, rates on loans will be reduced from the current 10 percent per annum to eight percent and those on deposits from the present eight percent to six percent.

In order to avoid shaking the economy, the rates will be cut by one percentage point at a time, with the first cut coming possibly this month and the second one by the end of the first quarter, the sources said.

The projected interest rate cut is in line with the government policy to further stabilize the economy and stimulate corporate business and investment activities by pursuing low prices, low interest and low wages.

In view of the recent price stabilization trend, the interests of depositors and borrowers in real terms will not be threatened even if the rates were further lowered, the sources added.

Experts in the banking trade, however, expressed fear that the rate reduction could distort fund flow because the current bank interest rates were half of the actual rates available on the Korean money market and could stand in the way of allowing banking institutions to liberalize their rates.

Last year the government cut bank interest rates by an average of 6.7 percentage points on three occasions to pep up the sagging economy.

CSO: 4100/098

S. KOREA/ECONOMY

EPB REPORT ANALYZES CURRENT ECONOMIC TREND

SK290316 Seoul YONHAP in English 0305 GMT 29 Dec 82

[Text] Seoul, 29 Dec (YONHAP)--The current economic trend in South Korea has been characterized by dwindling exports and gradually rising domestic demand, the Economic Planning Board [EPB] said Wednesday. A board report on monthly economic movements showed that November exports had decreased by 9.4 percent from 1 year ago and that exports had also fallen by 10.6 percent in the first 20 days of December.

L/C arrivals, an indicator of export performance 2 to 3 months ahead, dropped by 3.7 percent in November and again by 8.7 percent in December, dampening export prospects for the first quarter of next year.

Domestic demand, however, continued to increase gradually. Sales at Seoul wholesale markets rose by 3.8 percent in November and retail sales by 6.2 percent over the level of the same month last year.

The board report attributed the decreasing overseas demand to the lack of new quality products and new export markets and the gradual acclimation of domestic markets to expanded domestic liquidity.

The coinciding composite business index, which reflects current economic conditions, declined by 0.2 points in November and the leading business indicator, which predicts the economic climate 2 to 3 months ahead, also dropped by 9.8 points, according to the board report.

The expanded liquidity that triggered domestic demand also reduced the number of rubber checks received by businesses during the first 20 days of December to a record low of 0.03 percent of the total checks written.

Total money supply, according to the report, rose by 30.7 percent over the level a year earlier as of 20 December. The total money supply increase rate was 33.6 percent at the end of September and is expected to decline to 29 percent by 31 December.

Wholesale and consumer prices registered 2.3 and 5.1 percent rises over one year earlier as of 15 December, the report said.

CSO: 4100/095

S. KOREA/ECONOMY

BUSINESS RECOVERY IN FIRST QUARTER PREDICTED

SK040209 Seoul YONHAP in English 0154 GMT 4 Jan 83

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 4 (YONHAP)--The South Korean economy is expected to make a big stride toward recovery at the end of the first quarter of this year, the Korea Chamber of Commerce and Industry (KCCI) said Tuesday.

The KCCI predicted that its business survey index would drop by 1.9 points in January but begin to pick up by 1.5 points in February and by as much as 13.6 points in March.

Early implementation of government-financed construction projected and rising exports of household appliances and auto parts would lead the recovery trend, according to the KCCI report.

Both large and small enterprises will suffer from sluggish business performance in January, but their production and operations are to rapidly increase beginning in March.

While the mining sector will show insignificant growth in the first three months of this year due to declining coal consumption and dull exports of metals and minerals, the manufacturing sector will grow impressively thanks to mounting domestic demand for construction materials and lowered excise taxes on other products, including automobiles and video tape recorders, beginning this year.

Electric ranges, auto parts and raw materials for medical supplies will face a rising overseas demand in the first quarter of this year, the KCCI estimate said.

CSO: 4100/098

S. KOREA/ECONOMY

DAILY REVIEWS ECONOMY OF 1982

SK290054 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 29 Dec 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Growth in Stability"]

[Text] The foremost economic feat of the nation for the passing year, no doubt, is the stabilization of prices; for the first time in decades, the price increase was kept below 10 percent. In fact, the 2 percent rise in wholesale prices and 5 percent increase in consumer prices are much lower than most people expected earlier in the year.

It is this achievement that underlies the government's economic program for 1983 which envisages a 7.5 percent growth in GNP with the price movement kept below 5 percent. It is encouraging that the economic policymakers are convinced that the rate of price increase will be further cut in the new year. Deputy Prime Minister Kim Chun-song, concurrent minister of economic planning, said that the government's economic management program for the new year will be so readjusted as to contain the consumer price increase ratio below 4 percent, 2 percent lower than the originally projected 6 percent.

Such price stability will pave the way for lower bank rates which both the economic authorities and businesses look forward to as essential to boost the competitive strength of Korean products in international markets. As things stand now, prospects for reducing interests seem good indeed since bank deposits have been increasing in recent months, reversing the earlier trend that immediately followed the drastic cuts in interest. This phenomenon drives home the key role played by stable prices in lowering money rates.

The outlook of the worldwide economy for the new year, of course, is anything but predictable. Barring, however, any untoward twist of global consequences, international resources markets may be expected to continue with current, relative stability. Especially, the cost of energy, oil in particular, is unlikely to impose extra financial burdens on importing countries as intimated by the results of the recent Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) conference held in Vienna.

In effect, our success in bringing inflation down to the single-digits owed largely to the stable (or stagnant) international demand for raw materials. This will be the case in the new year, too. It follows therefore

that the basis for stability which began taking root in the small change in prices this year should be firmed by all means, while the international resource markets remain steady, to the point of ensuring a "stable growth," a major goal for the current decade.

Toward this end, future policies and programs should gear all sectors of the economy for a performance comparatively low in percentage but stable and qualitative in substance. In exports too, this year's performance underlines the urgent need for the nation's industry to improve the quality and competitive conditions of its products.

If both industry and the consumer group are ready to cooperate for a low but steady, substantial gain rather than high inflationary expansion, prices will be further stabilized, the won currency's conversion rate will remain solid and bank rates may drop by a small percentage as visualized by the government. In order to ensure such cooperation, the economic policymakers should see to it that the low-price and low-interest policy assure a reasonable level of profit for savings.

CSO: 4100/095

S. KOREA/ECONOMY

ROK OFFICIALS BEGIN REGISTERING PROPERTIES

SK040221 Seoul YONHAP in English 0209 GMT 4 Jan 83

[Text] Seoul, Jan. 4 (YONHAP)--South Korea's high-ranking officials Tuesday began registering their personal property and that of their immediate families in accordance with the civil servants' ethics law which went into effect January 1.

About 700 leaders in the executive, legislative and judiciary branches are required to report their property every year under the law which was approved by the National Assembly last year.

Those subject to the law include government officials at the vice-ministerial level and above, National Assembly members, 55 judges and military commanders at the rank of lieutenant general and above.

Property to be reported are deposits, cash and securities worth more than 10 million won (about 1,420 U.S. dollars) and all real estate as well as other valuables, such as jewelry.

The law was designed to fight corruption in the country and was introduced to the Parliament by the executive branch at the directive of President Chon Tu-hwan.

The government plans to expand the number of officials subject to the law to about 5,300 in 1985.

CSO: 4100/098

S. KOREA/ECONOMY

BRIEFS

7.7 PERCENT GNP GROWTH FORESEEN--Seoul, 23 Dec (YONHAP)--South Korea will see its gross national products (GNP) grow by 7.7 percent in real terms next year, slightly higher than this year's tentatively estimated 6 percent growth, the Korea Development Institute (KDI) predicted Thursday. The government-financed think tank also forecast that the country's economy would maintain stability throughout next year with wholesale prices rising by an annual average rate of 3.2 percent and consumer prices by 4.6 percent. Commodity shipments overseas next year will total U.S.\$24.2 billion, compared with this year's targeted \$22.5 billion, the institute said. Due to the stabilized prices of major raw materials including crude oil on international markets, however, imports will reach \$25.7 billion, 8.3 percent higher than this year's estimation, narrowing trade deficits from this year's \$1.9 billion to \$1.5 billion. As a result, current account deficits will be reduced to \$1.7 billion next year from this year's \$2 billion, according to the KDI prediction. The KDI also forecast improved purchase power as increasing the country's level of consumption next year by 4.5 percent, two percentage points higher than this year's 2.5 percent rise. Investments in fixed assets are to also register an impressive 8.5 to 9 percent rise next year. The KDI based the prediction on an anticipated 2 percent rise in the world economy next year from this year's zero growth, and a gain to 3.5 percent in world trade volume from this year's 0.5 percent. [Text] [SK230244 Seoul YONHAP in English 0206 GMT 23 Dec 82]

'UNPRECEDENTEDLY' STABLE CONSUMER PRICES--Seoul, 30 Dec (YONHAP)--The South Korean economy this year was marked with unprecedentedly stable consumer prices, which had risen only 4.8 percent from the end of last year, the Economic Planning Board said Thursday. With the base year 1980 registered as 100, the December consumer price index stood at 132.3, up 1.1 percentage points over November and 4.8 percentage points over the previous December, according to a board report. The moderate 4.8 percent rise favorably compared with a 13.7 percent increase in 1981 and a hopping 32.1 percent gain in 1980. Bumper harvests of rice, vegetables and fruits and a stable supply of major raw materials maintained the stable prices throughout the year. While the prices of commodities other than foodstuffs rose by an average of 7.1 percent, those of foodstuffs advanced by only 1.7 percent. The prices of meat, dried fish and seaweed rose by 11.9, 17.4 and 9.1 percent, respectively, but those of vegetables, seasonings and fruits declined by 13.1, 3.4 and 8.0 percent, according to the report. [Text] [SK300119 Seoul YONHAP in English 0108 GMT 30 Dec 82]

COMMERCE MINISTRY RESHUFFLE--Seoul, 10 Dec--The South Korean Government Saturday named First Assistant Minister of Commerce and Industry Hong Song-chwa to head the Korea Patent Administration, and Director Pak Hong-sik of the administration's appeals tribunal to be Hong's deputy. Second Assistant Minister of Commerce and Industry Cha Su-myong was assigned to Hong's post, while Deputy Head of the Patent Administration Cha Sang-pil was transferred to the post of second assistant minister of the Commerce-Industry Ministry. Director Yi Tong-hun of Trade and Commerce Bureau at the ministry was promoted to serve as director of the Patent Administration's appeals tribunal. Hong, 50, was born in Samchok, Kangwon Province, and graduated from the Seoul National University College of Law. [Text]  
[Seoul YONHAP in English 0549 GMT 10 Dec 82]

NEW ELECTRIC POWER STATIONS--Seoul, 21 Dec (YONHAP)--South Korea will erect eight new electric power stations that are to increase the country's electric power generation capacity next year to 13,299,000 KW from this year's 10,340,000 KW. An Energy-Resources Ministry official said Tuesday that the eight include two nuclear power plants with a combined facility capacity of 1,329,000 KW, four coal-burning thermal power plants with a combined facility capacity of 1,560,000 KW, and two oil-burning power plants with a combined capacity of 700,000 KW. These stations will decrease the country's dependence on oil for power to 68.8 percent next year from this year's 80.7 percent, the official added. [Text] [SK210510 Seoul YONHAP in English 0100 GMT 21 Dec 82]

CSO: 4100/095

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

DAILY URGES STRENGTHENING DIPLOMATIC COOPERATION

SK050239 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 5 Jan 83 p 4

[Editorial: "Diplomatic Challenge"]

[Text] The unceasing threat of danger from the northern half of the divided peninsula on the one hand and the republic's growing international stature on the other call for greater energy and efficiency in the administration of our foreign relations. Active and able diplomacy, in fact, is an integral part of the nation's struggle for survival and development under the prevailing circumstances.

With Pyongyang showing no sign of change in its basic force-oriented policy for Korean unification, national security continues to figure high in the nation's diplomacy for the new year. The "militant New Year's greetings" Kim Il-song has sent to "revolutionaries in South Korea" in no way portends the possibility of his bending toward a joint South-North peaceful approach to the Korean question.

North Korea is expected to step up its international maneuverings this year, particularly in the Third World, to undermine the republic's peaceful and righteous pursuits in Korea and externally. It will pull out all stops to make use of the nonaligned summit conferences scheduled for March this year in New Delhi to sell the largest single group of nations on its deceptive policy--perhaps to little avail.

The nation's steady efforts to make friends and seek practical exchange with Third World countries irrespective of ideological differences have been paying off, as demonstrated by President Chon Tu-hwan's tour of African countries last year. Still, our diplomacy toward the nonaligned world should be spurred if only to frustrate North Korea's scheme to undercut our position but also to carry out our principle of stepped-up cooperation between developing nations.

Such cooperation assumes notable weight in our foreign policy as the republic is willing and ready to share its development experience and expertise with late starters. The economic significance of our Third World diplomacy is as vital as its national security consequences, since a good number of developing countries supply a great deal of resources

for industry. As a steady supply of resources is an imperative for the nation's economy, our cooperative ties with resource-rich countries need continuous promotion.

Our relations with friendly powers should also be cemented further in the new year so as to consolidate the basis of stability in this part of Asia on the one hand and work closer together in coping with the economic trouble facing the world on the other. In this regard, the centennial of the republic's diplomatic relations with Britain and Germany this year provides momentum to expand and deepen our cooperative ties not only with these two but also with Europe in general.

Reopening conditions for a summit of Pacific Basin countries proposed by President Chon Tu-hwan last year is another diplomatic challenge facing the nation this year. Since the idea has been agreed to by most leaders in the region, diplomats are called upon to settle details as early as possible for the realization of the forward-looking overture.

Last but not least, this year should see vigorous cultural exchange between this republic and its present and potential partners, particularly in the sports-related area. This is vital to our preparations for the two international sports events this country is to host, the Asian Games of 1986 and the Summer Olympics of 1988.

CSO: 4100/098

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

DAILY APPRAISES ROK-JAPAN LAWMAKERS' MEETING

SK230322 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 23 Dec 82 p 5

[Article by Yi Chong-ku]

[Text] The large-scale gathering of Korean and Japanese politicians in Tokyo Tuesday has created a momentum for the two countries to normalize strained relations and tackle the outstanding economic cooperation issue.

Seoul-Tokyo relations have remained cool since last summer when the textbook dispute flared up, scuttling negotiations over the economic cooperation issue involving Seoul's request for \$4 billion in public loans.

In an unusually friendly atmosphere, however, about 100 lawmakers from the two countries met in Tokyo Tuesday and agreed to make common efforts to enhance cooperation in all fields, according to parliamentary sources.

Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone attended the 10th general session of the Korea-Japan Parliamentarians' League and underscored the need for promoting friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

Nakasone showed keen interest in resolving the economic cooperation issue by saying that an early settlement of the outstanding issues will serve each other's interests.

Those present at the joint session shared the view that concerted efforts should be exerted to help settle the long-standing economic cooperation issues.

The sources say that the time is ripe for the two governments to resume negotiations over the economic cooperation issue. They also say that the Korean Government decision to parole Kim Tae-chung may have a favorable impact on future negotiations over the economic issue. The former outspoken opposition leader once set off heated controversy between the two countries.

Some optimistic diplomatic observers predict that Korea and Japan may hold the regular ministerial conference next spring to discuss a satisfactory settlement of the economic cooperation issue.

They also expect that the two countries may hold a trade meeting in January next year and discuss ways to rectify the trade imbalance in favor of Japan. The redressing of trade imbalance was part of a 10-point joint statement adopted by the lawmakers' gathering.

The Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs plans to set about tackling the economic cooperation issue shortly. It intends to summon Japanese Ambassador to Korea Toshikazu Maeda soon to evaluate the situation of Korea-Japan relations.

Last summer, Korea dropped the amount of the Japanese loan it requested from \$6 billion to \$4 billion--\$2.3 billion in overseas development assistance (ODA) and \$1.7 billion in commodity loans. Japan countered Korea's demand by offering to provide \$1.5 billion in ODA and \$2.5 billion in EXIM Bank loans.

The textbook controversy forced negotiations over the economic issue to bog down, and the recent emergence of the Nakasone Government provided a momentum for a settlement of the issue.

Many Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs officials believe that it is desirable to find a clue to the outstanding issue with neighboring Korea before Nakasone visits Washington in January next year, according to the sources. Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs Shintaro Abe recently said that it is advisable for the two governments to solve the economic cooperation issue by taking advantage of the favorable mood following a diplomatic settlement of the textbook controversy.

The political gathering was also meaningful in that both sides agreed to establish a cultural exchange fund to promote mutual exchanges of the private sector. The establishment of the cultural fund merits attention, because as manifested in the joint statement, a true friendship between the two countries lies in a proper understanding of each other's history.

One characteristic of the joint statement was that politicians of the two countries shared the view that unrest and tension still exist on the Korean Peninsula and that peace and stability on the peninsula were directly related to Japan's security.

In a congratulatory message, Korean Prime Minister Kim Sang-hyop, pointing out that tension continues to exist on the peninsula, called for the furthering of cooperation of the two countries.

Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone said that the situation surrounding Korea and Japan is precarious and that the two countries should cement friendship and cooperation.

Senior officers of the binational Parliamentarians' League echoed these views which were incorporated into the 10-point joint statement. The sources said that a favorable atmosphere has developed in bilateral relations and that both sides should make strenuous efforts to help retain the mood. In this regard, next month's trade meeting is seen as crucial, because the two countries may or may not be able to work out measures designed to rectify trade imbalance tilting toward Tokyo.

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

DAILY COMMENTS ON NAKASONE'S SCHEDULED VISIT

SK061120 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 6 Jan 83 p 2

[Editorial: "Opportunity for Improvement in ROK-Japanese Relations--On the Occasion of Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone's Visit to the ROK"]

[Text] It was reported that Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone will visit our country on 11 January, accompanied by Foreign Minister Abe. This sudden news report has been arousing a considerable interest both in the ROK and Japan.

Over the past 2 years, because of problems in economic cooperation and of the issue of the history textbooks for Japanese high schools, the two countries' relationship has suffered tension and hardships. By the way, with the change in the Japanese cabinet as momentum, a centripetal force to seek a compromise has been provided. This is believed to be extremely fortunate. We hope that the two countries, which are neighbors separated by a narrow strip of water, will make the most of this opportunity to turn the reciprocal relationship into one of friendship and good-neighborliness in the literal sense of the meaning.

It has been only one month since the Nakasone cabinet was inaugurated. In spite of many plans which he has worked out and complicated works which he has been facing since inauguration, Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone has decided to visit the ROK, and he has specifically chosen the ROK as the first state he will visit. Perhaps this means that he feels the necessity of promptly resolving the issues pending between the ROK and Japan.

In this connection, it is estimated that his intention is based on his diplomatic plan to seek the peace, security and prosperity of Japan in cooperation among the ROK, the United States and Japan. In this sense, we attach an importance to Prime Minister Nakasone's visit to the ROK.

The most urgent of the issues pending between the ROK and Japan is the so-called settlement of the economic cooperation. The original scope of economic cooperation requested by the ROK side totalled \$10 billion (\$6 billion in Official Development Assistance [ODA] and \$6 billion in commercial loans). However, in the process of negotiations, this scope has been reduced over and over. It is learned that at long last, an agreement has

been reached on a total of \$4 billion. It is clear that this amount has been finally decided through the negotiations of politicians and working-level officials prior to Prime Minister Nakasone's visit to the ROK. However, the ratio between the ODA and the commercial loans has not been clearly stated. This, presumably, will be resolved at the ROK-Japanese summit meeting.

The total scope of the ROK-Japan economic cooperation is \$4 billion for a 5-year period. This means some \$800 million per year. Viewed from varied angles, this amount may be considered large or small. We are not going to touch on the amount any longer.

But, we clearly point out the following point to the two countries' governments: An international loan is money which a country needing it borrows, paying interest. At the same time, the money-lender gains profit accrued from the interest rate and exports of commodities. In fact, because this is profitable for both sides, cooperation in loans can be achieved. Accordingly, such economic cooperation cannot be seen simply as a benefit given from the money-lenders to the borrowers.

This notwithstanding, the ROK-Japanese economic cooperation carries more significance than just an economic meaning. On the premise that economic power is the basis of security, the ROK's economic prosperity is the prerequisite for the security of the ROK and peace in the Korean peninsula. All successive cabinets of Japan have repeatedly clarified the position that the security of the ROK and peace in the Korean peninsula are vital to the security of Japan. Therefore, if the ROK-Japanese economic cooperation can contribute to the security of the ROK, it will also contribute to that of Japan. By the way, when the ROK side put forth the idea of "security-related economic cooperation" in its economic cooperation with Japan, Japan shook its head.

We do not demand that Mr Nakasone officially approve the security-related economic cooperation. However, we hope that he will admit it in his heart. In looking at the geopolitical location of the ROK and its closest neighbor Japan on the map of Northeast Asia, even a mere child can understand how urgent are the security and prosperity of the ROK for Japan. It is likely that the Japanese rulers have thought that Japanese diplomacy toward the ROK is not very important given the whole range of Japanese diplomacy. Therefore, it seems that when the ROK side touches on the importance of the ROK-Japanese relations, the Japanese side thinks that the ROK is trying to become dependent on it.

Apart from the security issue, if Japan cannot seek friendship with its closest neighboring country, with which it has maintained a cultural and political relationship for several thousand years, can Japan say that its diplomacy has achieved success? This will be judged by the Japanese, and we are not in a position to comment on this. We just think that it is rational and wise for the ROK to seek friendship, goodwill and cooperation with its neighbor Japan on an equal footing.

However, we should not beg Japan for friendship and cooperation. If Japan falls to the temptation of making its loan toward the ROK a stepping-stone for any "advance" and of linking the weakpoint in the Korean peninsula--its division--with Japanese national interests, the two countries' relations would again turn into a tremendous tragedy.

But, this should not happen. We hope that from a broad point of view, Mr Nakasone, with his visit to the ROK as momentum, will remove all barriers between the two countries and pave the way for new ROK-Japanese relations.

CSO: 4107/015

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

DAILY ON NAKASONE'S VISIT TO SEOUL

SK110525 Seoul SEOUL SINMUN in Korean 9 Jan 83 p 3

[Dialogue between Yun Chong-sok, dean of the College of Social Science of Chungang University, and Pak Kyon-sok national assemblyman from the Democratic Justice Party and deputy secretary general of the Korea-Japan Parliamentarians League--date and place not given]

[Excerpts] Yun: Let us discuss, above all, the significance and background of the visit to Korea by Nakasone, who selected Korea as the first nation to visit since his inauguration.

Pak: We can note two considerations in this respect first, our international position has been enhanced. The nation's prestige has been promoted through trade and overseas advance by construction enterprises and sports, and a stable foundation for the economy has been built amid the worldwide economic stagnation. In particular, our international position was greatly enhanced by a series of efforts by President Chon Tu-hwan for promoting national strength, such as his summit diplomacy. Thus, Japan has come to realize our enhanced position.

Second, we can point out that Japan has recently changed its awareness of the issue of security. It appears that Japan now considers that maintaining close relations with Korea, its closest nation geographically, in view of Soviet expansionism, and holding summits would be of practical interest to it.

Yun: Beyond the promotion of our nation's international position, even the expectations and consciousness of Korea's future by the advanced Western countries are being changed.

Pak: In view of Prime Minister Nakasone's personality and his personal political philosophy and as is seen in his abrupt decision to visit Korea, the relations between Korea and Japan will rapidly become close in the governmental and political levels. However, if such relations exceed their limit, various unfavorable side effects will result.

Yun: That is a good point. Prime Minister Nakasone, who held the post of director general of the Japan Defense Agency, is one of the politicians

considering the question of defense most seriously. He always pays deep attention to the issue on how to defend expansion of forces from the continent. He regards the communist bloc, the USSR in particular, as an absolute enemy. It appears that he is deeply aware of the significant role of the Korean peninsula in the security of Northeast Asia, not like the other political leaders in Japan. However, it is doubtful that the detailed question of security will be discussed during the Korea-Japan summit talks under a circumstance in which he has not clearly put forward the question prescribing the relationship with the USSR, Communist China and North Korea. Thus, we should pay deep attention to what diplomatic calculation he has made prior to his visit to Korea, what he attempts to get from us and what diplomatic request he makes.

Pak: Japan is being pressed by the United States to strengthen its defense capability--in other words, to take charge of security in accordance with its national strength. The U.S. request is consistent with our demand that Japan extend economic cooperation to a level corresponding to Korea's role as a contributor to the security of Northeast Asia and Japan. Japan, while showing a willingness to respond to such a request, is attempting to increase its influence. This is precisely what we should keep our eyes on. We hope that during Nakasone's visit to Korea the will for unity of the free world will be confirmed proceeding from the equal position as an independent country.

Yun: It was very difficult for the two nations to select the agenda items concerning security in the past. However, during Nakasone's visit to Korea, the leaders of the two nations should discuss questions on the joint defense of the western Pacific and the straits of Korea and on a more realistic exchange of military technological information, including questions of developing the heavy chemical industry and other security projects as well as the Korea-Japan security plan.

Pak: Korea-Japan diplomatic relations were normalized in 1965. However, normalization in a true sense has not been realized and it is still far away.

This has been proven by the fact that the heads of the two nations have not exchanged any official visit to the present even though they frequently visited other countries. In view of this, the forthcoming summit between Korea and Japan can be said to be another small normalization. We hope the summit talks serve as an occasion for enhancing the Korea-Japan relations into a new higher stage.

Yun: To reiterate, Prime Minister Nakasone's visit to the ROK is a restatement of the understanding of and interest in the ROK. There is a news report that during his stay he will invite President Chon there. However, what is problematic is the nature of the invitation. The invitation should not be simply for summit talks. But he should invite our head of state on the basis of the position of correcting the errors that Japan made in Korea over the past 100 years.

This would lay a new foundation for ROK-Japan relations based on genuine reciprocity.

Pak: The official and positive mutual exchanges with the ROK--such as in security matters--have been regarded almost as a taboo so far in Japan. However, because of mutual necessity, this kind of thinking is being largely changed. And it is expected that the two countries' relations will expand and develop in a more desirable direction in the future.

Yun: The economic cooperation issue is directly linked with the ROK's national development and economic development. And its basic goal is security. Therefore, when Japan understands that its economic cooperation with the ROK is directly connected with ROK security and is the basic factor for stability on the Korean peninsula, the real purpose of the economic cooperation can be attained.

Pak: When I met him before he assumed the premiership, I said to him that economic cooperation should be dealt with from the security viewpoint. He responded by saying: the economic cooperation issue should not be handled by bureaucrats, but should be settled by politicians.

The driving force for the on-going economic cooperation can also be found in his attitude in ordinary times. Thus, it seems that the cooperation issue could be quickly settled.

Yun: Some of our country's people wonder whether militarism will be revived because the former director of the Japan Defense Agency has become prime minister. But those scholars who are well versed in Japan know that the Japanese social structure and the Japanese people's senses cannot go toward militarism.

Pak: I will not contradict your opinion. From a short-term point of view, I agree with you; however, from a long-term point of view, I think that there is the possibility that the situation will develop in the direction of militarism.

Yun: When I recently met a member of the Japanese House of Councilors, he made an interesting remark: Japan made many errors toward the Korean peninsula but has not made any errors toward the ROK.

Is it really desirable for the Japanese to understand the ROK, regarding the Korean peninsula and the Korean people as separate things? I think it proper for them to rectify this attitude.

Pak: The bias on which the Japanese look at the ROK is the colonial view of history and the feeling of superiority. Despite our many protests and demands for them to correct their attitude, the Japanese still hold to the wild fancy that we were under their influence in the past. Whenever necessary, Japan has used the North Korean card. This also is based on such an attitude.

Pak: We are always talking about the threat from Kim Il-song. The Japanese are impervious to the understanding that Kim Il-song poses a threat both to them and the ROK. They, however, understand the threat from the Soviet Union. The same may be said of ideology.

Pak: As the leader of the free world, the United States has been exerting efforts to bring the ROK-Japanese relations closer at an early date. This is explained by the U.S. defense strategy--in which it values North America, Europe, the Middle East and the Far East, in that order. In particular, with the emergence of Prime Minister Nakasone, this U.S. strategy is gaining more momentum.

Yun: In conclusion, I would like to mention the minus factors of Prime Minister Nakasone's visit to the ROK.

First, it is feared that the South-North dialogue may be delayed. Second, our country has so far conducted an independent diplomacy toward the ASEAN member-states without any connection with Japan; however, we might come up against a snag in our diplomacy toward those nations. Third, most of those ASEAN countries mapped out plans for the year 1983 already at the end of they, however, have to revise their policy line because of the Japanese prime minister's sudden visit to the ROK early in the new year. It is, thus, demanded that we work out cautious and circumspect countermeasures against these points.

CSO: 4107/015

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

DJP LEADERS MAY HAVE WORKED FOR NAKASONE VISIT

SK061316 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 6 Jan 83 p 2

[From the Column "News Behind the News"]

[Text] The Democratic Justice Party [DJP] executive members appear to have been deeply involved in the behind-the-scenes work to have an invitation for Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone to visit Korea accepted by the Japanese, assuming the role of window for the unofficial diplomatic channel.

When an aide informed him of Nakasone's scheduled visit to Korea on the morning of 5 January, DJP leader Yi Chae-hyong showed no sign of surprise and said simply, "That is good," as if to say it was no news to him. DJP Secretary General Kwon Il-hyon also wore his unique poker face expression.

Talking the role played by the DJP leaders Yi and Kwon in regard to Nakasone's decision to visit Korea, a DJP member said: Leader Yi had made great efforts to have the invitation accepted and I cannot say secretary Kwon had not made efforts too. He thus vaguely hinted that both of them have contributed to having Nakasone accept the invitation.

Although Kwon denied the report that he had negotiated on Nakasone's visit to Korea with Japanese Chief Cabinet Secretary Koto when he met with him last December at Kimhae Airport by saying that he did not know anything about it, he appeared to be hinting at his involvement by denying unusually strongly.

CSO: 4107/015

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

CAUTION OBSERVED IN DECORATING FOR NAKASONE VISIT

SK111326 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 11 Jan 83 p 2

[From the Column "News Behind the News"]

[Text] Even after it had decided to welcome him warmly and courteously, but unostentatiously, the Ministry of Government Administration, which is in charge of all protocol-related affairs for Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone's visit to Korea, appears to be paying special attention to such eye-catching matters as decorating the streets with Japanese flags--matters that could irritate people--perhaps out of consideration for the special relations that exist between Korea and Japan.

As has been done for visits by other foreign leaders, the ministry plans to fly Japanese flags beside Korean flags on the roofs of the Chungangchong, central government building, the Kimpo International Airport and the Hotel Shilla, where the Japanese prime minister is to stay overnight. The ministry also plans to decorate the streets between the city hall and Hyoja-dong and areas around the airport and the hotel with flags of the two countries, but not to hang them in the streets from the statue of Adm Yi Sun-sin in Kwanghwamun to the Chungangchong building.

Having been warned by someone tearing a large Japanese flag that was attached along with a placard on the wall of Kwanghwamun to welcome Nakasone's visit on the morning of 10 January, the ministry officials posted policeman around the Japanese flag that replaced the torn one.

The ministry, however, plans to increase the number of people who will go to the airport for the welcoming ceremony. The ministry says a mammoth choir consisting of some 600 students will welcome Nakasone by singing Korean folk songs such as "Toraji," "Mt. Kumgang, the Mountain We Miss," "A Girl From Ulsan" and "A Purple Magnolia."

CSO: 4107/015

## S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

### DAILY WELCOMES NAKASONE'S SEOUL VISIT

SK110215 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 11 Jan 83 p 4

[Editorial: "Welcome Mr Nakasone"]

[Text] Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone is coming to Seoul today as the first Japanese chief executive to pay an official visit to Korea since Korea's independence after the World War II. The epoch-making summit talks he will have with President Chun Tu-hwan here will put a stamp of reaffirmation on the diplomatic ties between the two neighbor countries that were normalized nearly two decades ago.

We would like to extend a hearty welcome to the visiting Japanese prime minister in the midst of rising hopes for ameliorating and upgrading Korean-Japanese relations to a significant degree. It was a most friendly and forward-looking decision on the part of the liberal democratic leader to hasten to come to Korea immediately after taking the helm of the Japanese state.

Successful outcome of the Chon-Nakasone summit would more than make up for some of the latest discord and friction which have divided Seoul and Tokyo over economic and historical issues. It could turn out to be a classic example of storms making oaks take deeper roots.

Realism, dynamism and flexibility are often counted among the political assets of Prime Minister Nakasone. We know of him as one of the most outspoken advocates of Japan bearing its due share of the defense burden for the security of Northeast Asia and the West as well as that of Japan. Postwar Japan definitely has been in need of such an articulate and realistic leader who does not mince matters on the vital question of peace and survival.

Characteristically enough, Prime Minister Nakasone, upon getting elected to the presidency of the ruling party, made a round of telephone calls to a number of Pacific leaders including President Chon. Though brief, the conversations went beyond mere exchange of amenities; they are evidence of Mr Nakasone's active interest in building a base of fresh communication and partnership with Japan's Asian and Pacific neighbors.

Being a man of broad international outlook, the prime minister, it is believed, will carve a greater and more meaningful niche for Japan in world affairs. His fair assessment and realization of the important role of Seoul and the pressing need for effective Korean-Japanese cooperation for both bilateral and regional benefits will serve to make his current Seoul visit productive and fruitful.

The occasionally stormy waves across the Korea Strait have at once their pitfalls and opportunities. Historically and geographically, Korea and Japan stood a good chance of becoming close friends. Unhappy experiences in the recent past often marred their relations. Now the two neighbors are duty bound to clean the slate and start working together for peace and prosperity.

For the time being, trade and financial cooperation are the area of primary concern for the two governments. In the last two decades Japan accumulated vast trade surpluses over Korea. We have been hard pressed for money and technology in our endeavor for fast growth and industrialization. The lopsided economic ties have to be rectified and improved through mutual understanding.

As an economic giant of the world Japan is in a position to contribute a larger share in normalizing the situation. If Tokyo would accept the basic proposition, figures and specifics could be worked out with less difficulty. Prime Minister Nakasone takes this first step toward opening new vistas in all spheres of Korean-Japanese cooperation, political, economic, cultural and technical.

CSO: 4100/098

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

MRS NAKASONE INTERVIEWD ON ROK-JAPAN TIES

SK120742 Seoul YONHAP in English 0718 GMT 12 Jan 83

[Text] Seoul, Jan 12 (YONHAP)--The wife of visiting Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone said Wednesday that it is necessary to boost friendly ties between Korea and Japan. The two neighboring countries closest to each other both historically and geopolitically.

In an interview with YONHAP News Agency, Mrs Nakasone said she had come to feel a strong sense of familiarity with Koreans since her arrival here Tuesday because Koreans looked so much like Japanese.

Mrs Nakasone, who is accompanying the prime minister on a two-day official visit to Korea, also remarked, "throughout history Japan has learned much about religion and culture from Korea," adding, "although our two peoples speak different languages, we have many things in common, such as the Confucian way of thought."

Asked what should be done to promote relations between the two neighboring countries, the 61-year old Mrs Nakasone emphasized that the younger generations of both countries should proceed to the future harmoniously and not dwell on a past history that belongs to a past generation.

Mrs Nakasone also said that upon arrival she was greatly impressed by the sight and sound of Seoul, which is characterized by well-organized streets, skyscrapers and apartment complexes.

She married the prime minister in her early twenties after graduating from college, and they have one son and two daughters.

Mr and Mrs Nakasone leave here for Japan late Wednesday, ending their first tour overseas since Nakasone was elected prime minister last November.

CSO: 4100/098

## S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

### JAPAN-ROK COMMUNIQUE WILL IGNORE SOME ISSUES

SK090721 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 8 Jan 83 p 3

[From the Column "Reporter's Memorandum"]

[Text] In conjunction with Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone's visit to Korea on 11 January, Korea and Japan plan to issue a joint communique. The joint communique, which is to sum up the summit talks and reflect both countries' pledge on the future trends in the relations between the two countries, is diplomatically very significant. What is more, the joint communique slated to be issued at the end of Nakasone's visit to Korea will be the first ever in the 18 years since the two countries normalized their relations in 1965, so its possible content is attracting our keen attention.

The working-level government officials of the two countries are reported to have generally agreed on the skeleton of this joint communique and are engaged in negotiations to draft the communique in detail.

It has been reported that the two countries agreed while negotiating the draft not to mention the Japanese colonial rule of Korea or the textbook issue in the joint communique. That is indeed regrettable.

Our country was under the unprecedently harsh Japanese colonial rule for 36 years. The tragic experiences under Japanese colonial rule have left an incurable wound in the hearts of even the younger generation in this country, who did not undergo it. Because it is a historically deep wound, it certainly will remain inflamed for a long time to come.

In a joint communique issued when the normalization of Korea-Japan relations was signed in 1965, the Japanese apologized for the inflammation, saying, "The past relations are regrettable, we deeply regret them." In view of their harsh and cruel military rule, how abstract and gentle the expression "the past relations" sounds!

Did not the Korean government of 1965, blinded by the Japanese compensation of \$300 million in the form of a grant and \$200 million to be paid back, carelessly handle what should have been done thoroughly? In exchange for the compensation, the Japanese profited by having the "peace line" abolished.

Meanwhile, when it normalized its relations with Japan in 1972, Communist China had the Japanese apologize in more detail and more deeply in a joint communique saying "Japan regrets that it has inflicted serious loss on the Chinese people through the past war and feels responsible for the loss." Of course, Communist China has abandoned trifling avarice by giving up its claims against. Communist China, however, has clearly defined a chapter of history by making the Japanese state their solemn regret to the Chinese people.

We should learn a lot through such a historical comparison. In the course of negotiations for drafting the joint communique, the Foreign Ministry officials seemed to question whether such difficult matters should be contained in a joint communique. Such an attitude is nothing but expediency-mindedness.

The idea that the Japanese must have cried out "Bravo" to such a Korean attitude causes us heartfelt pain. In fact, the chief of the Asia Bureau of the Japanese Foreign Ministry, who has been in Korea to negotiate the contents of the Korea-Japan joint communique, pointing to the fact that both countries had agreed not to mention the Japanese colonial rule of Korea and the textbook issue in the joint communique, is said to have expressed Hoy, saying that the Korean side's principle attitude was quite forward-looking.

Watching the process of negotiations, we cannot suppress the suspicion that the Korean officials intended to profit more in such issues as the Korea-Japan economic talks and the issue of rectifying the trade deficit in exchange for not mentioning these matters.

Already the Japanese have obtained an agreement from the Korean side that in the joint communique both countries will pledge the promotion of cultural exchange between the two countries. Many people express worry about a massive influx of Japanese culture into Korea.

Of course, we should not be excessively attached to the past when the relations between the two countries were unhappy. In the long run, however, it is our view that clearly defining the past would be beneficial in sweeping away the colonial residue and in pledging a new future.

We maintain that it is more natural for the Japanese to clearly state its attitude toward its colonial past and the textbook issue in any form in the joint communique than prevarcating in abstract words through an arrival statement by Prime Minister Nakasone, a first-time visitor to Korea. We believe that that is the only way to diplomatically cool the fiery public sentiment of our people toward Japan--the public sentiment that made possible the raising of 40 million won for Independence Hall in the less than 4 months since the textbook controversy.

CSO: 4107/015

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHONDO-GYO URGES JAPANESE APOLOGY IN COMMUNIQUE

SK100404 Seoul YONHAP in English 0315 GMT 10 Jan 83

[Text] Seoul, Jan 10 (YONHAP)--Chondo-gyo, a traditional religious sect in Korea, Monday urged the Japanese government to include an apology for its past imperialistic atrocities in the Seoul-Tokyo joint communique to be issued during Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's visit to Seoul Tuesday and Wednesday.

In a statement written under the name of the organization's young men's headquarters, Chondo-gyo said "the Japanese government should express in the communique repentance and apology for its past imperialism and the recent distortion of history textbooks to establish truly friendly relations."

The statement also said the Seoul government should hold talks with Japan on an equal stance regardless of the pending economic aid issue between the two countries.

The Korean government should maintain such a stance to avoid disgracing the anti-Japanese fighters from the period of Japanese colonial rule over Korea (1910-45) and for the sake of national pride, it added.

The religious sect, now with more than one million followers, actively engaged in the anti-Japanese movement after Japan annexed the Korean peninsula.

CSO: 4100/098

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BRIEFS

BRITISH VISITOR--Seoul, Jan 6--David Howell, British secretary of state for transportation arrived here Thursday for a three-day visit, the Transportation Ministry said. While in Korea, Howell will meet his Korean counterpart Yi Hui-song and other chiefs of related government agencies to discuss matters of mutual concern and ways to improve bilateral cooperation in transportation. [Text] [SK070516 Seoul YONHAP in English 0312 GMT 6 Jan 83 SK]

MITTERRAND TO VISIT SEOUL--Paris--French President Francois Mitterrand will make an official visit to Seoul in May, newspapers here reported. LE MONDE, an influential daily published here, revealed that it was preparing special supplements regarding Korea in connection with the projected Mitterrand Seoul visit. The newspaper went on that it had already sent letters to Korean businesses now in France, asking for their cooperation in offering advertisements for its special edition programs. LE MONDE-DIPLOMATIQUE, a sister paper of the daily, also reported that it was planning a similar program. The date of his Seoul visit will be set through diplomatic channels between Seoul and Paris. Mitterrand's plan to visit Seoul was officially confirmed by French external relations minister Claude Cheysson during the latter's Seoul visit last year. [Text] [SK070148 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 7 Jan 83 p 1]

MINISTER-ENVOY MEET--Seoul, 7 Jan (YONHAP)--Foreign Minister Yi Pom-sok and Japanese Ambassador to Korea Toshikazu Maeda discussed Friday matters related to the official Seoul visit of the Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone early next week. In a 40-minute meeting in Yi's office, Yi and Maeda reportedly reviewed Nakasone's itinerary in Seoul, the agenda for the summit talks with President Chon Tu-hwan and the rough draft of their joint communique. Nakasone will be the first Japanese premier to make an official visit to Korea since the two neighboring countries restored formal diplomatic relations in 1965. The Japanese envoy to Seoul is to leave here late Friday for Tokyo for consultations with his home government about Nakasone's visit to Seoul January 11-12. [Text] [SK071236 Seoul YONHAP in English 0650 GMT 7 Jan 83]

BELGIUM MINISTER'S VISIT--Seoul, 11 Jan (YONHAP)--South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan Tuesday decorated visiting Belgian external relations Minister

Leo Tindemans with the Order of Diplomatic Service Merit, the Kwanghwa Medal, at the Presidential Mansion Chongwadae. Present at the ceremony were Foreign Minister Yi Pom-sok and Belgian Ambassador to Seoul Marcel Van Roey. Tindemans arrived here Monday for a four-day official visit at the invitation of his Korean counterpart Lee. [Text] [SK110314 Seoul YONHAP in English 0245 GMT 11 Jan 83]

INCREASE IN 'PARLIAMENTARY DIPLOMACY'--Seoul, 22 Dec (YONHAP)--The Korean National Assembly will step up parliamentary diplomacy next year, holding the General Assembly of the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) in Seoul. According to a program released Wednesday by the National Assembly Secretariat, more than 130 Korean lawmakers will be sent to 60 countries in 29 separate groups. The program included invitations to visit South Korea to the Tunisian house speaker, the Peruvian Senate speaker and 185 other foreign lawmakers. The program also calls for the exchange of parliamentarians between Korea and Britain and West Germany next year to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the opening of diplomatic relations with the two European countries. Invitations will also be extended next year to retired and incumbent foreign parliamentarians who participated in the Korean war in memory of the 30th anniversary of the signing of the armistice agreement which ended the 3-year war. In addition, the assembly will send Korean lawmakers to attend the IPU's 132nd board of executives meeting slated for next April in Helsinki, Finland, and the General Assembly of the Asia-Pacific Parliamentary Union (APPU) to be held in Guam next month. [Text] [SK220736 Pyongyang YONHAP in English 0655 GMT 22 Dec 82]

FOREIGN MINISTRY NOT TO MOVE--Seoul, 29 Dec (YONHAP)--The government, in a revision of its plans for the relocation of its ministries, decided Wednesday not to move the Economic Planning Board and the Finance Ministry for a couple of years. Under the amended plans, the Foreign Ministry will be moved to the integrated government complex across from the capitol building in February. The ministry was originally to move to the site of the Economic Planning Board. The government, however, intends to move the board, the Finance Ministry and the Commerce-Industry Ministry to Kwachon just south of the capital, when the No 3 and No 4 buildings of the Kwachon government complex are completed. It will begin construction of the No 3 and No 4 edifices next April at a cost of 19 billion won (about U.S.\$25.5 million) with a view to completing them by the end of 1985. [Text] [SK291241 Seoul YONHAP in English 0800 GMT 29 Dec 82]

SHULTZ VISIT NOT DEFINITE--Los Angeles, 20 Dec (YONHAP)--South Korean Ambassador to the United States Yu Pyong-hyon said Monday that it was his understanding that the reported plan of U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz to visit South Korea is not definite but is under review by the State Department. Yu also said that it was not yet decided whether U.S. House Speaker Thomas O'Neill will also visit Seoul. Yu came here to preside over a meeting to discuss ways to promoting Korean exports to the United States. [Text] [SK211221 Seoul YONHAP in English 1151 GMT 21 Dec 82]

ROK-TURKEY CULTURAL EXCHANGE PLAN--Seoul, 20 Dec--A plan for cultural exchange between Turkey and South Korea was signed in Seoul Monday shortly after Turkish President Kenan Evren arrived here for a 4-day state visit. The plan signed by Chu Tong-un, director of Culture and Information Bureau of the Foreign Ministry and his Turkish counterpart Nazmi Akiman, provided detailed implementation of the Korea-Turkey cultural agreement concluded in 1972. The plan called for exchange of scholarships, art exhibitions, book exhibitions, music and dance performances and sports. Exchanges of visits by cultural figures, journalists and sports specialists, direct cooperative relations between the two countries' radio and television stations were also provided for in the plan. The plan, offered by Turkey last November, went into effect on the same day. [Text] [SK210552 Seoul YONHAP in English 1215 GMT 20 Dec 82]

TALKS WITH JAPANESE DIETMEN--Seoul, 24 Dec (YONHAP)--A leading Korean lawmaker said Thursday that Korea and Japan has almost reached an agreement on the scale of a Seoul-requested loan. Rep Yi Chae-hyong, Chai-hyung, chairman of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, made the remarks at an airport press conference upon his return home from the annual General Assembly of the Korea-Japan Parliamentarians Union in Tokyo, where he acted as Seoul-side leader. Korea had requested a \$6 billion loan from Japan for Seoul's various economic development projects at the parliamentarians' gathering in August 1981. Yi said he expected the loan question, currently the major issue pending between the two neighbouring countries, to be solved next year since Japan promised to view it with a positive attitude. The two sides also encountered few differences over plans for the annual Korea-Japan ministerial meeting next year, Yi added. Yi told the reporters that the two sides had also reached agreement on the Japanese textbook descriptions that water down atrocities committed by the Japanese during Japan's 36-year-long colonial rule over Korea which ended in 1945, by planning to arrive at precise, mutually agreeable descriptions through continued discussion. [Text] [SK240255 Seoul YONHAP in English 0238 GMT 24 Dec 82]

DKP INFORMED OF NAKASONE VISIT--The Democratic Korea Party [DKP] President Yu Chi-song reportedly received a telephone call from Kasuga Ikko, councilor for the Japanese Democratic Socialist Party [DSP], at around 0900 in the morning of 5 December, informing Yu of Nakasone's visit to Korea. Calling Yu at his home in Sangdo-dong in Seoul to tell him about Nakasone's visit, Kasuga, councilor of the DSP, DKP's sister party in Japan, said: I hope every pending issue between the two countries will be settled through the summit talks. President Yu reportedly said: Nakasone's visit to Korea should be attributed to the boundless efforts on the part of the Japanese politicians, including Councilor Kasuga. He also thanked Kasuga for phoning him with the news. [Text] [SK061319 Seoul SINMUN in Korean 6 Jan 83 p 2]

CSO: 4107/015

S. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

ROK SHARE OF EXPORTS TO JAPAN SHRINKING

SK240242 Seoul YONHAP in English 0210 GMT 24 Dec 82

[Text] Seoul, 24 Dec (YONHAP)--South Korea's market share in Japan has been seriously threatened by Asian trade rivals, such as China, Taiwan, Singapore and Hong Kong, since the beginning of the 1980's, the Korea Traders Association (KTA) said Friday.

A KTA survey report said that in dollar amounts South Korea's exports to Japan had surpassed those from the rival countries until the end of the 1970's, but that advantage was threatened especially by China's marked thrust into the Japanese market since the turn of the 1980's.

According to the report, China won the trade race with Korea, Taiwan, Singapore and Hong Kong in the first 8 months of this year with its exports to Japan totaling U.S.\$3.6 billion, followed by Korea (\$2.2 billion), Taiwan (\$1.7 billion), Singapore (\$1.2 billion) and Hong Kong (\$394 million).

China's January-August exports to Japan grew by 11.3 percent over the same period last year, compared with a 5.5 percent increase for Korea, 4.4 percent for Singapore and 3.9 percent for Taiwan and a 3.5 percent drop for Hong Kong.

As a result, commodities from China accounted for 3.6 percent of the Japanese market during the January-August period this year, up 0.5 percentage points higher than in 1980, against Korea's 2.2 percent, Taiwan's 1.7 percent, Singapore's 1.2 percent and Hong Kong's 0.4 percent, according to the KTA comparative study report.

Korea, however, outpaced China in exports of steel and textile products to Japan with its 8-month performance amounting to \$313 million and \$647 million, respectively, vs mainland China's \$116 million and \$382 million. Korean-made iron and steel products accounted for 37.2 percent of Japan's imports in the cited 8-month period.

Meanwhile, Korea is facing keen competition from Taiwan in machinery exports to Japan with its exports in the 8-month period amounting to \$209 million, compared with Taiwan's \$213 million. But Korea was outstripped by Taiwan in exports of foodstuffs to Japan, according to the survey report.

CSO: 4100/095

S. KOREA/INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY

DAILY SAYS SPACE RACE LACKS LAW, ORDER

SK100950 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 9 Jan 83 p 2

[Editorial: "Let Us See To It That People Have No Fear About the Sky--We Are Afraid of Traffic-Jammed Space and the Falling of a Nuclear Satellite"]

[Excerpts] Even before earth-bound mankind drew "border lines" on maps, space rubbish orbiting the earth posed a threat to him. Now, a five-ton nuclear-powered Soviet spy satellite is reported to be falling to earth. This is the second disaster caused by Soviet satellites. This disaster forces all of mankind to finally become aware of "the space era" monopolized by the two superpowers--the United States and Soviet Union.

It is a well-known fact that the space through which the space ships orbit the earth is jammed with traffic. It is understandable that the Third World nations located in the equatorial belt make an issue of territorial claims on the space above them.

While we were wasting time worrying about the world's worst accident rate, the two superpowers--the United States and Soviet Union--have begun to worry about the traffic jam in space. The EEC countries and some big developing countries, not to mention Japan, are rushing to join that traffic jam.

Space, however, remains an area where the law of the wild rules, just like the Western part of the United States, which was ruled by guns and fists, during the pioneering era. The law of the wild is the justice and law in space.

There are only 4 international agreements in connection with space, all of which were approved by the United States and Soviet Union. Legal problems arising from space, including the issue of the ownership of television broadcasts, have barely begun making their appearance. We seem to be the spectators watching this space era in its pioneering age with our arms folded, having nothing to do with it.

Presently, the world is bristling over a falling Soviet nuclear-laden satellite. This is a dangerous situation, indeed. What an utterly undeserved disaster it is!

Calling for the establishment of a sensible law and order to regulate lawless space, we once again emphasize that we also will have to prepare ourselves for the space race.

We also urge the offices and people concerned to make preparations for an emergency, aware that the U.S. and Japanese preparations have nothing to do with us. We should prepare if for no other reason than that we should safely protect our sky--the sky that belongs to all mankind.

CSO: 4107/015

S. KOREA/INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY

DAILY ON EXPECTED FALL OF SOVIET SATELLITE

SK071421 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 7 Jan 83 p 4

[Text] The U.S. Defense Department's warning that the Soviet nuclear-propulsion Cosmos satellite 1402 will fall to the ground from orbit at the end of this month unveils once again the mystery and danger of the Soviet Cosmos plan. This accident, if it occurs, will repeat just 5 years later the fall and release of radioactivity of Cosmos 954 in January 1978, is analyzed as divulging Soviet backwardness in unmanned satellite technology.

The verdict on the clinical death of the Cosmos 1402 came at dawn on 6 January Korean local time. The satellite, which wandered off its normal orbit of between 200 kilometers and 500 kilometers in altitude, was caught in the U.S. electronic net. According to the intelligence report, the U.S. side immediately identified the satellite as Cosmos 1402, placed in orbit on 30 August 1982. It is about 5 tons in weight and carries about 45 kilograms of uranium-235 as fuel--a dangerous satellite. This military satellite, which has been floating above the ocean and tracking the movements of the Western bloc's naval surface ships and nuclear submarines, has completely lost its functions; it has not been possible to fire it off into outer space and it has turned out to be beyond the control of the Soviet Union.

What is actually more dangerous is the mounted nuclear fissionable material, strontium-90, which is radioactive on the ground for 4 to 6 months. In a worse-case scenario if it falls in a densely populated area, evacuation of area residents would be inevitable.

This satellite is now maintaining an angle of 64.9 degrees, so the estimated point of impact lies between the latitudes of 64.9 degrees north and 64.9 degrees south. It now passes over the Korean peninsula 16 times a day, and the chance of its dropping on our country is calculated at 1 in 10,000.

Although the United States is to inform the Soviet Union of its predictions on the point of impact and request information from the Soviet Union about it through diplomatic channels, the problem is that the precise time and place of impact cannot be determined until 10 hours prior to actual impact. During the fall of Cosmos 954 in 1978, the U.S. side had known of it 1 month in advance and had informed the Soviet Union of this but the Soviet Union, being uncooperative, informed the world of this only 7 days prior

to impact. In the end, Cosmos 954, weighing 2,721 kilograms, fell on 24 January that year fortunately in the sparsely populated area near (?Great Slave) Lake in Canada incurring no personal injury, but in the damaged area an emission of 200 roentgen per hour was detected. If one is exposed to this amount of radiation for a few minutes one's hair will fall out, one's skin will be burned, one will start to bleed and finally reach death in 2 hours.

After the fall of Cosmos 954 President Carter, indignant over the Soviet's nuclear-powered satellite, proposed an "agreement to ban launch of any low orbital satellite with nuclear fission material," but the Soviet Union, showing no response of any kind, has continued the use of nuclear satellites for military purposes. The United States has been adhering to the principle that it lets satellites return to earth without fail after completion of their life and mission, and has not been using nuclear materials up to now. However, the problem lies in the Soviet Union's backwardness in satellite technology, which is forcing the Soviet Union to use nuclear materials despite the human race's fear of these.

While the United States is showing advances in technology by reducing the frequency of launching through long-term orbital stays of several years by satellites and the retrieving of accurate information from them, the Soviet Union, lagging behind in this technological capability, is in the gloomy position of having to resort to launching powerful nuclear-powered satellites in an attempt to reinforce capabilities of radar and other accessory equipment.

Although it is the Soviet Union which launched the human race's first-ever orbital satellite, the Sputnik, in 1957, 1 year prior to the United States, in the 21 years of its Cosmos series project, even at this time of the so-called "military space age," it has failed to overtake the United States in the field of capability for long orbital stay and of retrieving accurate information.

Because of this, during the 1973 Mideast War, the Soviet Union had to launch a satellite almost every day, and it introduced some 20 spy satellites over the South Atlantic during the Falkland Islands War; however, each of them ended their missions within 2 weeks, and could prolong to 6 months the orbital stay for Cosmos 1402, which is doomed to drop to earth this time. The Cosmos series of satellites is approaching a total of 1,500, which breaks down to one launch every 5 days, and this shows the level of Soviet satellite technology.

Although it is receiving various denunciations from the Western world over the Cosmos satellites, the Soviet Union is concealing the military purpose of the satellites, only extolling the Cosmos project as a "great scientific achievement aimed at solving the human race's curiosity in outer space." It is natural for the Soviet Union to be engaged in such self-praising; however, if the nuclear-equipped satellite drops to the earth and wreaks havoc to the entire human race, it cannot but fail to break the fall into the level and category of an "appearance before the eyes of a thief who intruded in the dead of night," as the oriental expression goes in describing the unexpected confrontation of a horror at night.

CSO: 4107/015

S. KOREA/INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY

USSR SATELLITE DEBRIS UNLIKELY TO FALL ON ROK

SK111306 Seoul YONHAP in English 1255 GMT 11 Jan 83

[Text] Seoul, Jan 11 (YONHAP)--There is little probability that the debris of the faltering Soviet nuclear-powered Cosmos 1402 spy satellite will fall on the Korean Peninsula, the Korean Science and Technology Ministry said Tuesday.

Posting on alert against the possible radioactive fallout from the Soviet satellite, the ministry said the odds that the debris lands on South Korea are one in 10,000 and that even in case of a fall there would be no danger of nuclear explosion.

A spokesman for the ministry said the fragments of the nuclear reactor, believed to contain 100 pounds of uranium, are expected to fall to the earth in late January and weigh 10 to 20 kilograms a piece.

Inhabitants within the radius of two kilometers around the area hit should be advised to remain in shelters, he said.

The ministry has set up an emergency communication contact with the North American Air Defense Command (NORAD) for exchange of information on the failing satellite.

CSO: 4100/098

S. KOREA/INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY

ALERT ISSUED ON FALL OF SOVIET SATELLITE

SK100734 Seoul YONHAP in English 0645 GMT 10 Jan 82

[Text] Seoul, Jan 10 (YONHAP)--The South Korean Science and Technology Ministry Monday alerted its "nuclear technical committee" to stand ready in case debris from the reportedly crippled nuclear-powered Soviet satellite fell on the country.

The ministry also put the radioactive fallout research institutes of national universities throughout the country on alert.

In addition, the ministry assigned the technical corps of the Korea Energy Research Institute as the emergency task force to provide technical services and protect local inhabitants in the event that parts of the country are contaminated by radioactive fallouts.

The ministry will at the same time open a round-the-clock emergency communication line with the U.S. authorities concerned for exchange of information on the "decaying" satellite, the remains of which are expected to fall to earth by late January.

Explaining that it could locate the exact point of contact one hour before the radioactive fragments of the satellite reached the earth, the ministry called on the nation to listen to radio broadcasts for instructions in case of emergency.

The satellite--Cosmos 1402--began malfunctioning on December 28, 1982, according to Soviet authorities. Experts in the United States and England said the generator of the satellite is believed to contain 100 pounds of uranium.

CSO: 4100/098

S. KOREA/BIOGRAPHICS

BRIEFS

CURRENT OBITUARIES--Seoul, Jan 4--Former president of the Korea Development Bank Yim Song-pon died January 1 at the age of 80. He also held the post of Korean ambassador to Australia and New Zealand. Former chairman of the Central Election Management Committee Sa Kwang-uk (1963-1968) died Sunday at his home in Seoul. He was 72. Former National Assembly member Sin Chung-mok died December 31 in a Seoul hospital at the age of 81. Sin, who once served as minister of agriculture-forestry (1952-1953), was honorary president of the Labors and Farmers Party, a minor party, until his death of chronic disease. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0616 GMT 4 Jan 83 SK]

CSO: 4100/098

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